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OUTLOOK CHARTS

Rural Family Living



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS
in cooperation with BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the chart book

This chart book brings together data throwing light on trends and differences among regions and States in farm family living and important factors affecting these. The picture is far from complete, but it is hoped that year-by-year better data will be available.

Facts drawn up

Facts have been drawn from many sources: Those from the Department of Agriculture include data gathered by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Farmers Home Administration; those from other government agencies include data from the Departments of Labor and Commerce.

The summaries of accounts sent by families to the colleges have also been used. It is important to bear in mind that the families whose accounts are summarized are not typical of all families in their respective States. In general, their incomes are considerably above the average. The group of families reporting changed somewhat from year-to-year, but those who came in appear to be quite similar in many ways to those who dropped out so the general picture over several years throws light on trends in consumption and of the effect of change on family behavior. Data from these accounts are compared with those from other sources. Summaries from four States are used, all of these from the North Central region.

Charts bearing on family living in the chart
book of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics

In the chart book prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be found many charts of interest to those concerned with farm family living. The following charts are of special interest:

1. Percentage of farms that are owner and renter operated,
1940 to 1945
2. Population growth in the United States 1790 to 1947 by urban-
rural residence and by farm residence since 1910
3. Gross farm income: Net income and production expenses of
farm operators, U. S. 1910-46
4. Assets and liabilities of U. S. agriculture, January 1, 1940-47
5. Percentage change in average value per acre of farm real estate
from 1935-39 average to July 1947

How to order charts

Reproductions of the charts in this book may be secured. Prints, 30 inches by 40 inches suitable for wall charts may be purchased for 50 cents each. Requests for charts should be made by title and negative number and should state the number of prints of each chart desired. Address requests to the Family Economics Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All orders must be accompanied by check or money order to cover the cost of the charts. These should be made payable to The Treasurer of the United States.

Farm family living is affected by many things. One of them is the contact of farm families with city life. It affects the kind of community facilities available to them including stores, schools, hospitals, clinics, movies, concerts and in addition the opportunity of family members to supplement their farm income.

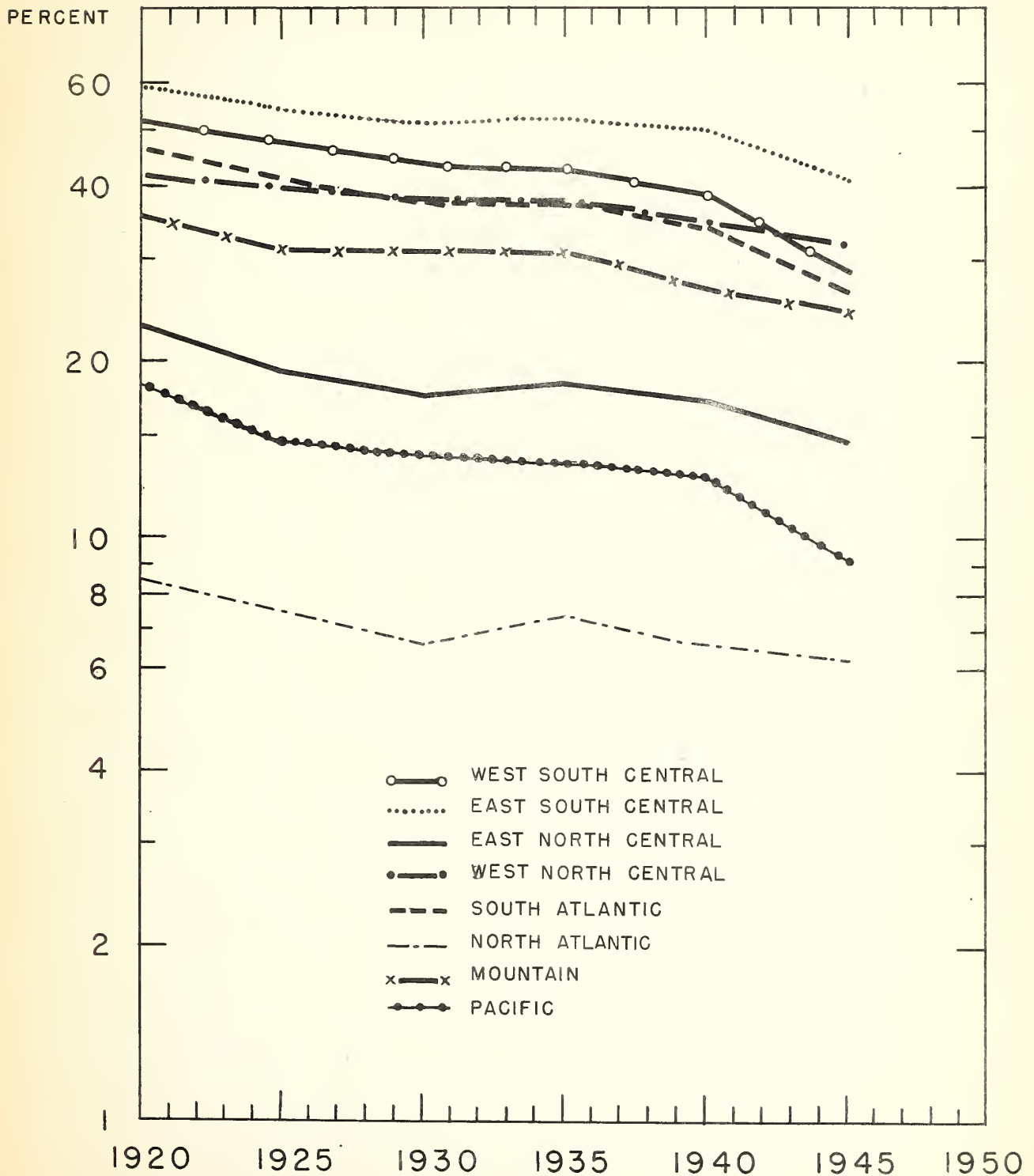
Trend in percentage of the population living on farms
by regions, 1920 to 1945

Region	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
North East	9	8	7	7	7	6
East North Central.	23	19	18	19	17	15
West North Central.	41	40	38	38	35	32
South Atlantic	46	41	37	38	34	27
East South Central.	58	54	51	52	50	41
West South Central.	51	47	43	43	38	28
Mountain	35	31	31	31	27	24
Pacific	18	15	14	14	13	9

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of Census.

This chart emphasizes two things: (1) The marked differences among the regions, (2) The downward trend in all the regions in the percentage of people living on farms. The downward trends from 1940 to 1945 in the Pacific region and the South are quite marked.

TREND IN PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING ON FARMS BY REGION, 1920-46



Population on farms reached its highest level of 32.5 million in 1916. During World War I and the following decade, nonfarm employment opportunities were good and stimulated migration from farms to cities. The great depression of the early 1930's was quickly reflected in a large increase in farm population, mostly because the young people who would have migrated to cities if jobs had been available remained on farms. With some economic recovery, migration from farms in 1940 was about at the 1930 level. During the war years, migration to cities and entrance of farm men into the armed forces brought civilian farm population to the record low of 25.2 million in January 1945.

Since the end of the war the number of people living on farms has been increasing, but by 1947 less than half of the wartime decline in farm population had been regained. Men returning to farms from the armed forces made up the most important source of farm population increase in the last two years. Three out of four farm men who went to war had returned to the farms to live by January 1947, although not all of them were still on farms at that date. Next to demobilization, the most important source of increase in the farm population was the excess of births over deaths. According to estimates, the birth rate on farms in 1946 was the highest since 1929. This was in part a result of demobilization; birth rates rose in many countries of the world after men returned to their families from the war.

Farm population in the United States, 1910-47

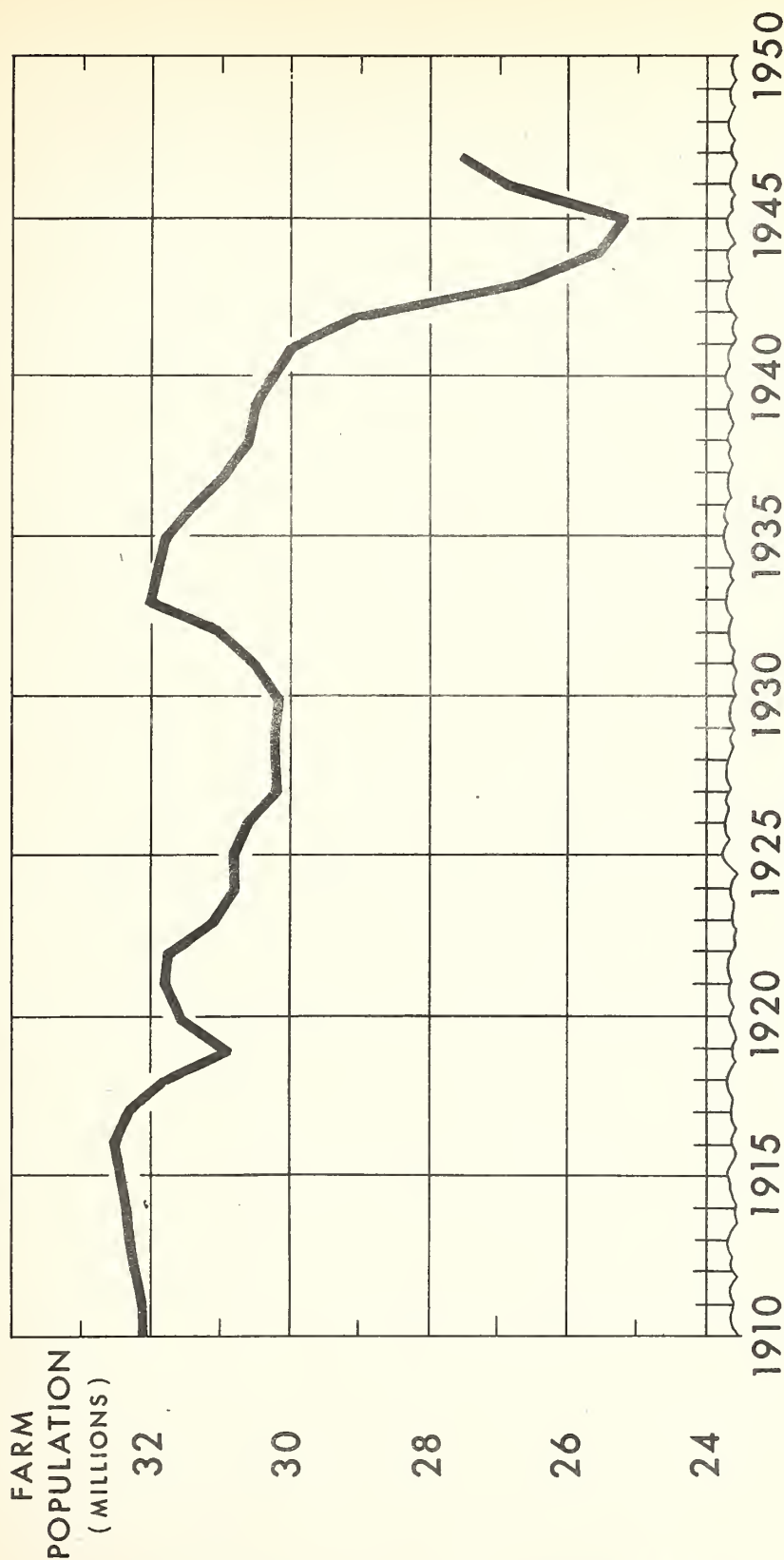
Year	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)	Year	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)
	Civilian		Civilian		Civilian		Civilian
1910....	32.1	1920....	2/ 31.6	1930....	30.2	1940....	30.3
1911....	32.1	1921....	31.8	1931....	30.5	1941....	30.0
1912....	32.2	1922....	31.7	1932....	31.0	1942....	29.0
1913....	32.3	1923....	31.1	1933....	32.0	1943....	26.7
1914....	32.3	1924....	30.8	1934....	31.9	1944....	25.5
1915....	32.4	1925....	30.8	1935....	31.8	1945....	25.2
1916....	32.5	1926....	30.6	1936....	31.4	1946....	26.8
1917....	32.3	1927....	30.2	1937....	30.9	1947....	27.6
1918....	31.8	1928....	30.2	1938....	30.6		
1919....	30.9	1929....	30.2	1939....	30.5		

1/ Estimated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

2/ Enumerated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

3/ Estimated cooperatively by Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FARM POPULATION, UNITED STATES, 1910-47



NOTE: DURING THE PERIODS OF THE TWO WORLD WARS, MANY OF THE MEN WHO WOULD NORMALLY HAVE BEEN LIVING ON FARMS WERE IN THE ARMED FORCES AND ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THESE ESTIMATES OF FARM POPULATION

From 1940 to 1943 a marked increase occurred in the per capita net income 1/ of all persons--both for farm and nonfarm people. After that the increase continued but at a slower rate. The percentage increase was greater for farm than for nonfarm persons.

By 1946 per capita net income for farm persons was more than 3 times as great as the average for 1935-39, while for nonfarm persons it was only twice as great. However, income of nonfarm people continued to be greater than that of farm people. In 1935-39 the per capita net income for nonfarm persons was two and a half times as great as that of farm persons, but by 1946, it was only one and two-third times as large.

These figures help to explain why subsequent charts in this book show that for some items farm families increased their spending more than other families in the last few years.

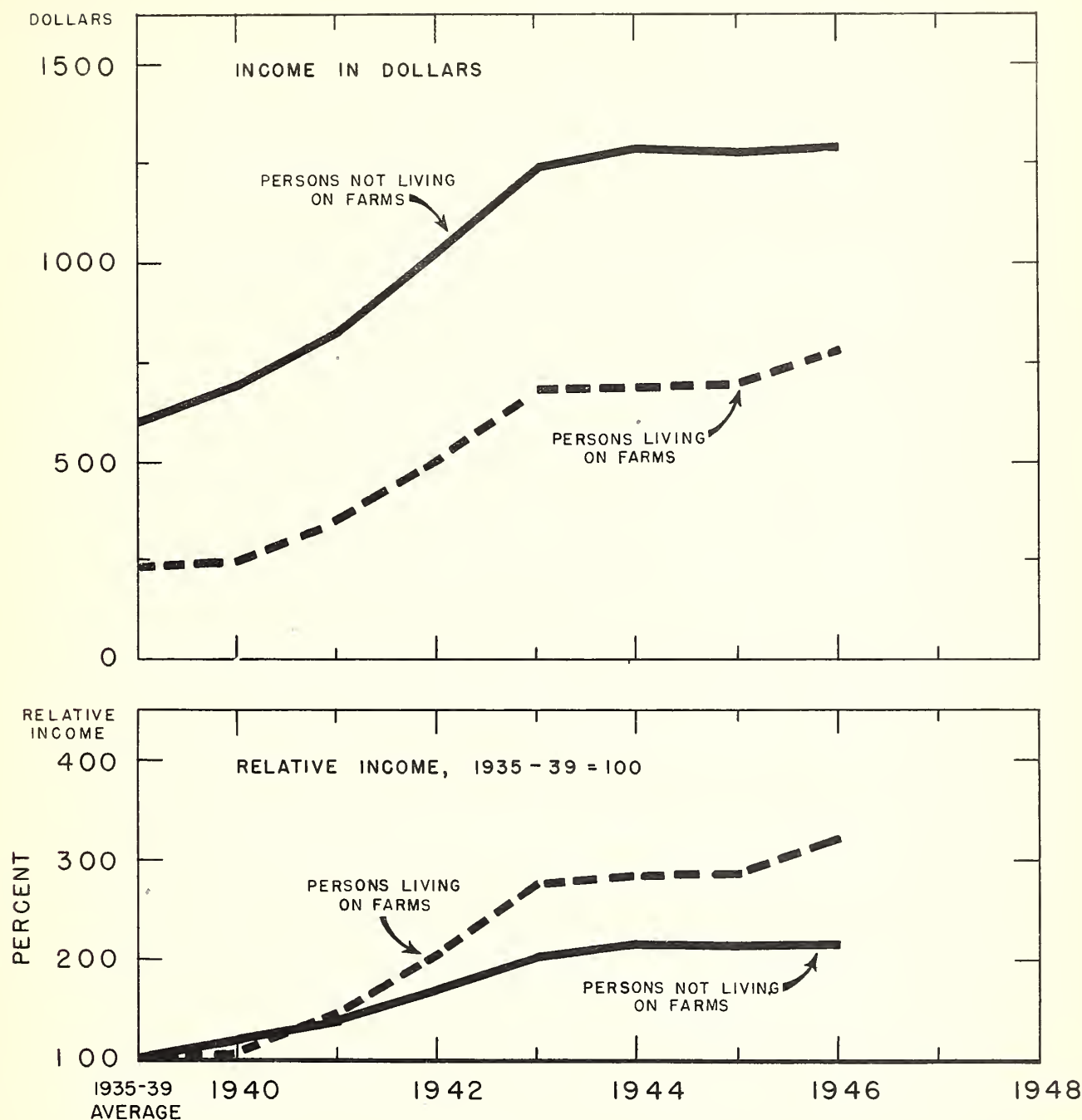
1/ Nonfarm persons' income includes rental value of owned homes and farm persons' income includes value of housing and fuel and food from farm.

Per capita net income of persons on farms and of persons not on farms
United States, 1935-39 average and 1940-46

Year	Per capita net income		Relative per capita net income 1935-39 = 100	
	Persons living on farms	Persons not living on farms	Persons living on farms	Persons not living on farms
1935-39.....	\$243	\$603	100.0	100.0
1940	258	697	106.2	115.6
1941	350	826	144.0	137.0
1942	505	1,027	207.8	170.3
1943	676	1,223	278.2	202.8
1944	688	1,290	283.1	213.9
1945	702	1,279	288.9	212.1
1946	779	1,288	320.6	213.6

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

PER CAPITA NET INCOME OF PERSONS ON FARMS AND OF
PERSONS NOT ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1935-39 AVERAGE
AND 1940-46



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SOURCE: BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Differences in income among regions are much the same for farm and all families. In both 1940 and 1946 the Far West, Middle East, and New England ranked at the top in income per capita and the South and the Northwest were at the bottom. However, from 1940 to 1946 the percentage increases were greatest in the three regions with the lowest incomes.

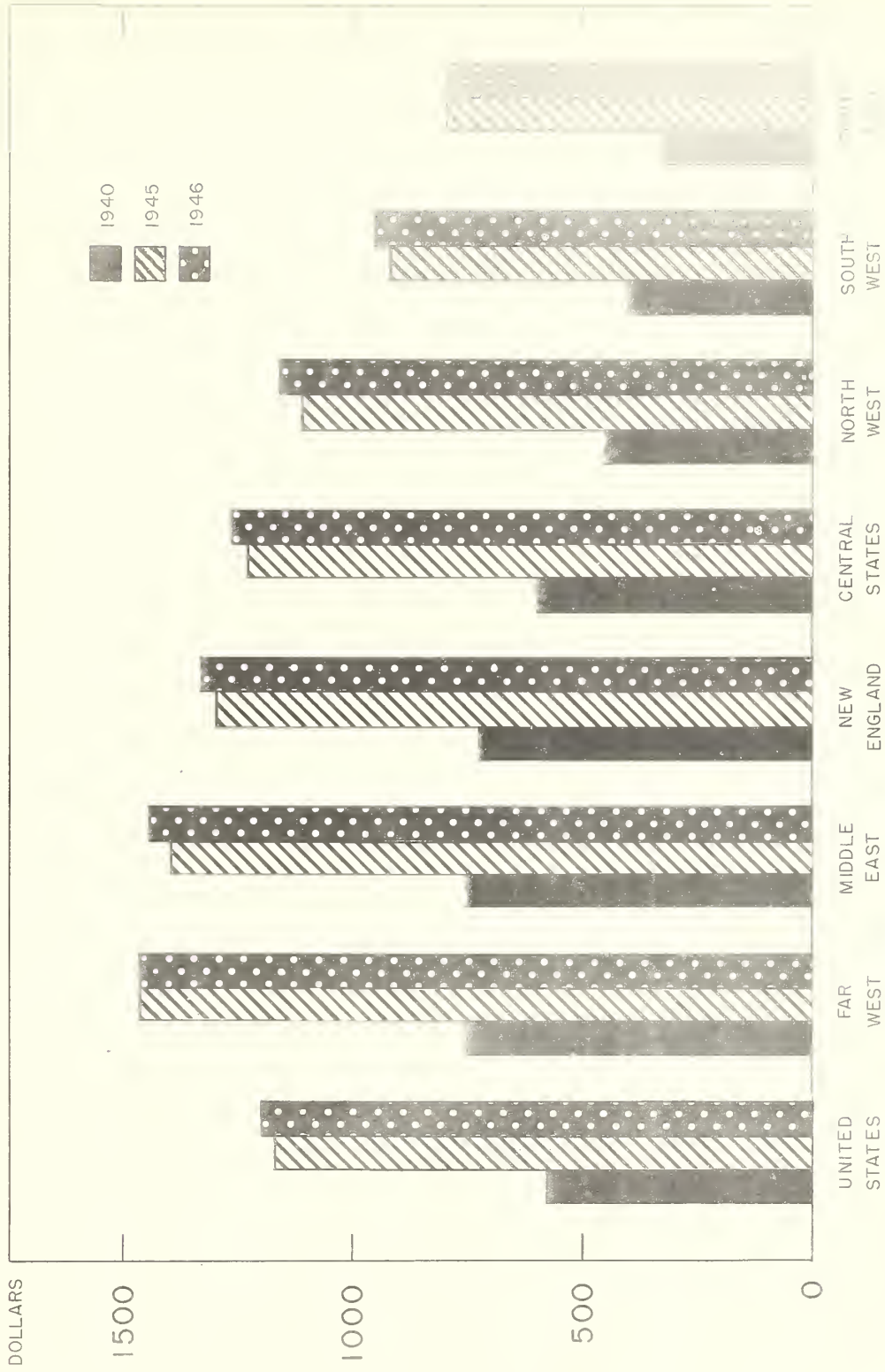
Income as defined in this series includes all income payments to individual wages and salaries after retirement deductions; proprietors' incomes, including home-produced food consumed by farm families pensions, military allotments and allowances, mustering-out pay, etc.

Per capita income by regions in 1940, 1945 and 1946 in dollars and as a percentage of the United States per capita income, and percentage change 1940 to 1946

Region	Per capita income						Percentage change 1940-1946
	Dollars			Index, U.S. = 100			
	1940	1945	1946	1940	1945	1946	
United States	575	1,177	1,200	100	100	100	+109
New England	725	1,305	1,320	126	111	110	+82
Middle East	752	1,402	1,432	131	119	119	+90
Southeast	322	799	801	56	68	67	+149
Southwest	399	945	927	69	80	77	+132
Central	605	1,227	1,264	105	104	105	+109
Northwest	454	1,114	1,162	79	95	97	+156
Far West	750	1,458	1,465	130	124	122	+95

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

PER CAPITA INCOME, BY REGIONS, 1940, 1945, 1946 *



* Income payments to individuals.

U. S. DEPT. AGR.

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NEG. 8707-D

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Women have a large share in agricultural work. Many of these workers have important homemaking responsibilities. 1/ Two things in this chart are of special interest: (a) The seasonal pattern of women's share in agricultural labor with its marked peaks during June and during September and October and its low level in December and January; (b) the rise in the importance of women's share during 1944 and the first half of 1945 and then its tendency later to fall. During 1947, however, women's share in agricultural work was still important, although below the level of 1944. Absence of data make it impossible to compare 1947 with prewar years.

Women workers in agriculture more frequently than men work only part time. The lower chart shows clearly, however, that many women in the agricultural labor force work long hours. In June of 1947, for example, 23 percent of the workers employed in the agricultural labor force were women; and of those working 35 hours or more per week, 14 percent were women.

1/ Persons who work on the family farm had to do 15 hours of agricultural work in order to be included in the count of agricultural workers.

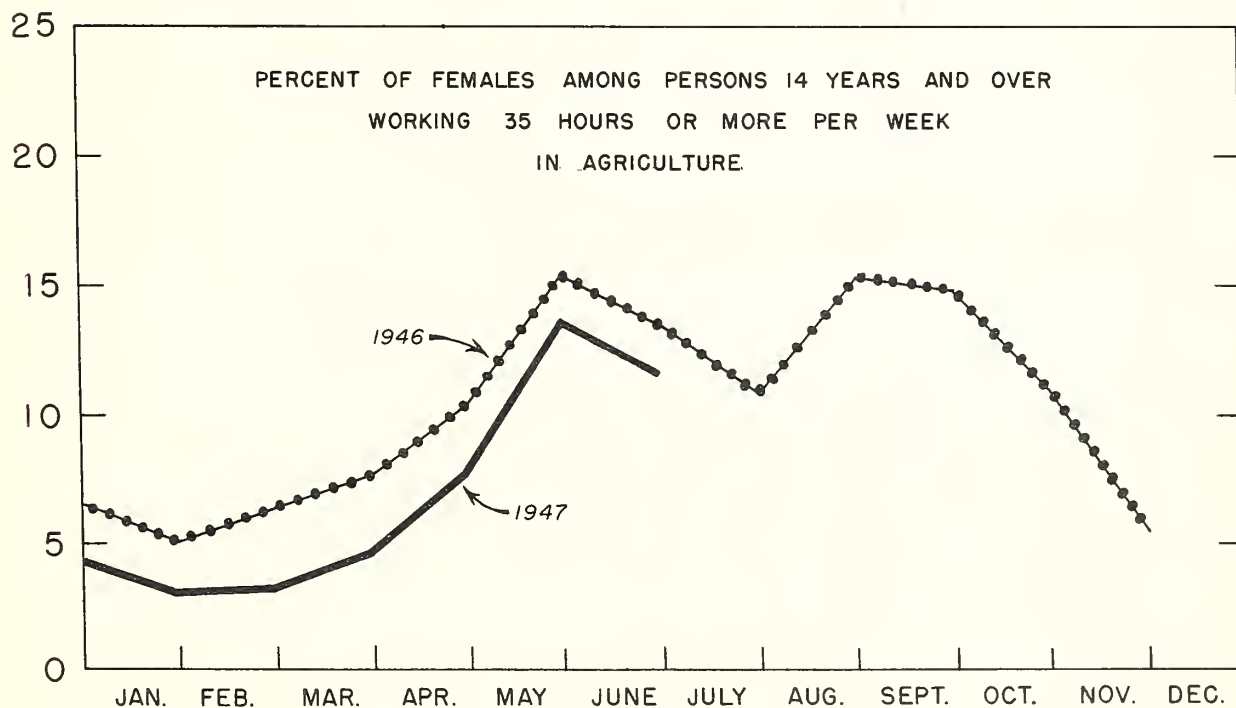
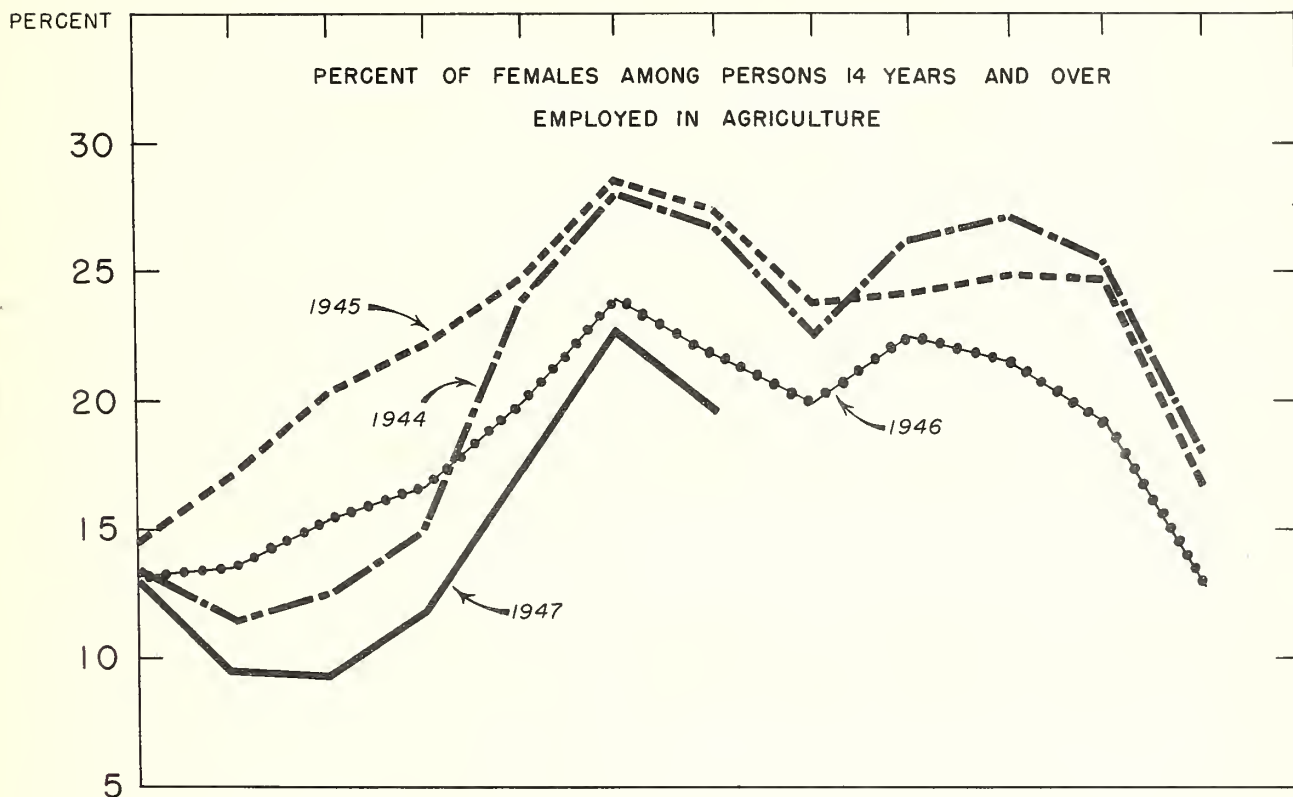
Women Employed in Agriculture

Percent of all persons 14 years and over employed in agriculture during survey week and percent of such persons working 35 hours or more per week that are females, by months, January 1944 - July 1947

Survey week ending in month of -	Percent of total persons employed in agriculture that are females				Percent of total persons working in agriculture 35 hours or more during survey week that are females	
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1946	1947
January.....	13	15	13	10	7	5
February.....	11	17	13	10	5	3
March.....	12	20	15	9	6	3
April.....	15	22	17	12	8	5
May.....	24	25	20	17	11	8
June.....	28	29	24	23	15	14
July.....	27	27	22	19	14	12
August.....	22	24	20		11	
September.....	26	24	22		15	
October.....	27	25	22		15	
November.....	25	25	19		11	
December.....	18	17	13		6	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

WOMEN EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE DURING SURVEY WEEK BY MONTHS, JAN. 1944 - JULY 1947



It is of interest to note the source as well as the size of the farm family income. From 1935-1939 to 1946 income from agriculture went up faster than income of farm families from nonagricultural sources. Even so, in 1946 20 percent of the total net income came from nonagricultural sources.

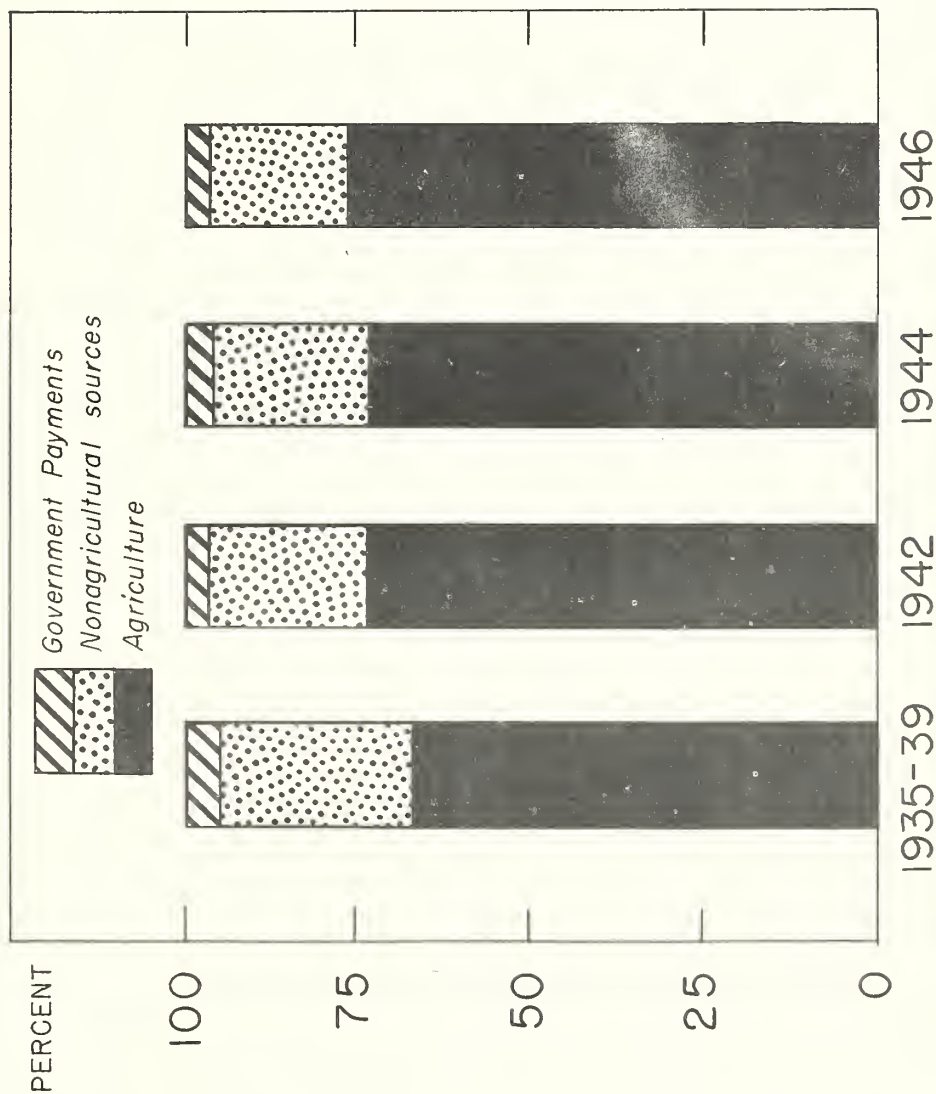
The importance on nonagricultural income to farm families varies among regions. This fact can be seen by data on the percentage of farm operators reporting at least 100 days work off their farm--only a small percentage of this was work on other farms. Facts about such work are given in the table below. The regions where off farm work is especially important include New England, Pacific and Middle Atlantic where at least 30 percent of the farm operators worked 100 days or more off the farm. At the other end is the West North Central with 9 percent reporting 100 days or more work off the farm.

Percentage of per capita net income from agriculture, nonagriculture and government pay- ments of persons living on farms, United States, 1935-39 average, 1942, 1944 and 1946				
Item	1935-39 average	1942	1944	1946
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Per capita net income of persons living on farms				
Agriculture	67	73	73	76
Government payments	6	4	4	4
Nonagricultural sources	27	23	23	20
Percentage of farm operators reporting 100 days and over worked off farm, 1929, 1934, 1939 and 1944				

Region	1929 Percent	1934 Percent	1939 Percent	1944 Percent
United States	12	11	16	18
North--New England	26	25	30	37
Middle Atlantic	18	16	22	30
East North Central	12	12	17	20
West North Central	7	7	9	9
South--South Atlantic	14	14	18	19
East South Central	11	9	13	15
West South Central	8	8	13	18
West---Mountain	14	14	17	20
Pacific	21	21	27	33

Source: Bureau of Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PERCENTAGE OF PER CAPITA NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE, NONAGRICULTURE, AND OTHER SOURCES OF PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, UNITED STATES 1935-39 AVERAGE, 1942, 1944, AND 1946



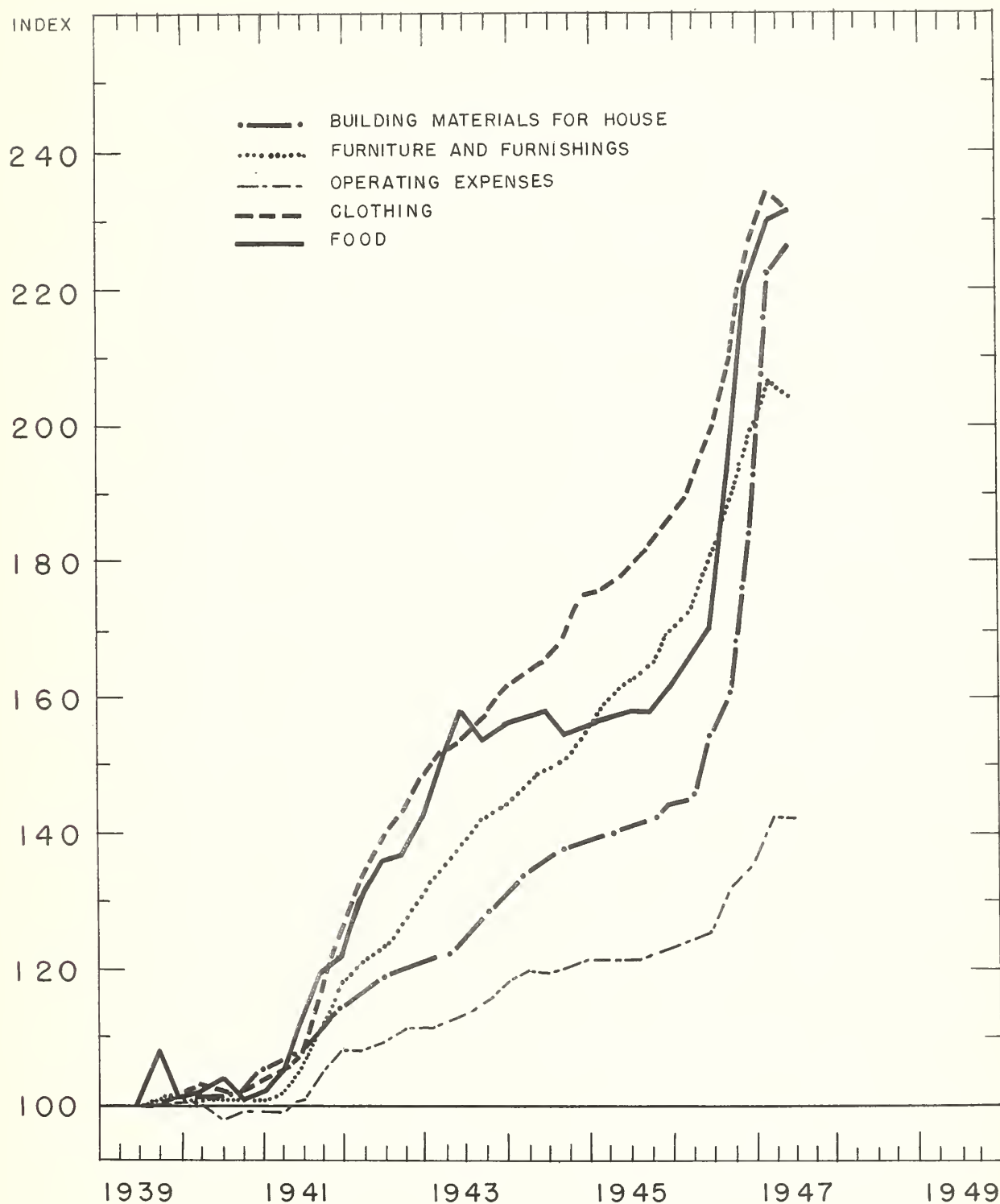
Except for operating expenses (which include some household supplies, fuel, and automobile maintenance) prices paid by farmers for family living items more than doubled between June 15, 1939--just before the outbreak of war in Europe--and June 15, 1946. The greatest price rise occurred for food and clothing with prices paid in 1946 being 2-1/3 times those of June 15, 1939. Between June 1946 when all wartime controls on retail prices were removed and June 1947, prices paid for food increased 36 percent; while prices of clothing increased 18 percent, and those of building materials increased by 47 percent or almost half. This index measures change in the price most frequently paid by farm families for various consumer goods. The disappearance of low quality items doubtless has forced farm families in general to buy higher quality merchandise. Higher farm incomes have enabled them to pay for it.

Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used for family maintenance,
June 1939-June 1947 (June 15, 1939 = 100)

Month and year	Food	Clothing	Operating expenses	Furniture and furnishings	Building material for house
June 15, 1939	100	100	100	100	100
September 15,	108	100	100	100	100
December 15,	101	102	100	101	101
March 15, 1940	102	103	100	101	101
June 15,	104	102	98	101	101
September 15,	101	102	99	101	102
December 15,	102	104	99	101	105
March 15, 1941	105	105	99	102	107
June 15,	113	108	101	106	107
September 15,	119	118	105	111	112
December 15,	122	126	108	118	115
March 15, 1942	131	134	108	121	117
June 15,	136	139	109	123	119
September 15,	137	143	111	127	120
December 15,	142	148	111	131	121
March 15, 1943	151	152	112	135	122
June 15,	158	154	113	139	124
September 15,	154	157	115	142	128
December 15,	156	161	118	144	131
March 15, 1944	157	163	119	147	134
June 15,	158	165	119	149	136
September 15,	155	169	120	151	138
December 15,	156	175	121	155	139
March 15, 1945	157	176	121	159	140
June 15,	158	178	121	162	141
September 15,	158	181	122	164	142
December 15,	161	185	123	169	144
March 15, 1946	165	189	124	172	145
June 15,	170	196	125	179	154
September 15,	193	207	132	187	162
December 15,	220	224	135	198	185
March 15, 1947	230	234	142	206	222
June 15,	231	231	142	204	226

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FAMILY
LIVING ITEMS JUNE 1939 - JUNE 1947
(JUNE 15, 1939 = 100)



By June 15, 1947, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, families living in cities were paying substantially higher prices than they had in June 1939 for most items other than rent. Food showed the greatest increase--with prices more than twice what they were in June 1939. Between the end of OPA in June 1946, and June 1947, food prices as measured by this index, increased by almost a third. In the same year, clothing prices rose 18 percent and house-furnishings almost as much.

The category "Miscellaneous" is of special interest to those wanting facts about all prices that farm families pay since it includes such things as medical and personal care, and movies which are not included in the index of prices paid by farm families.

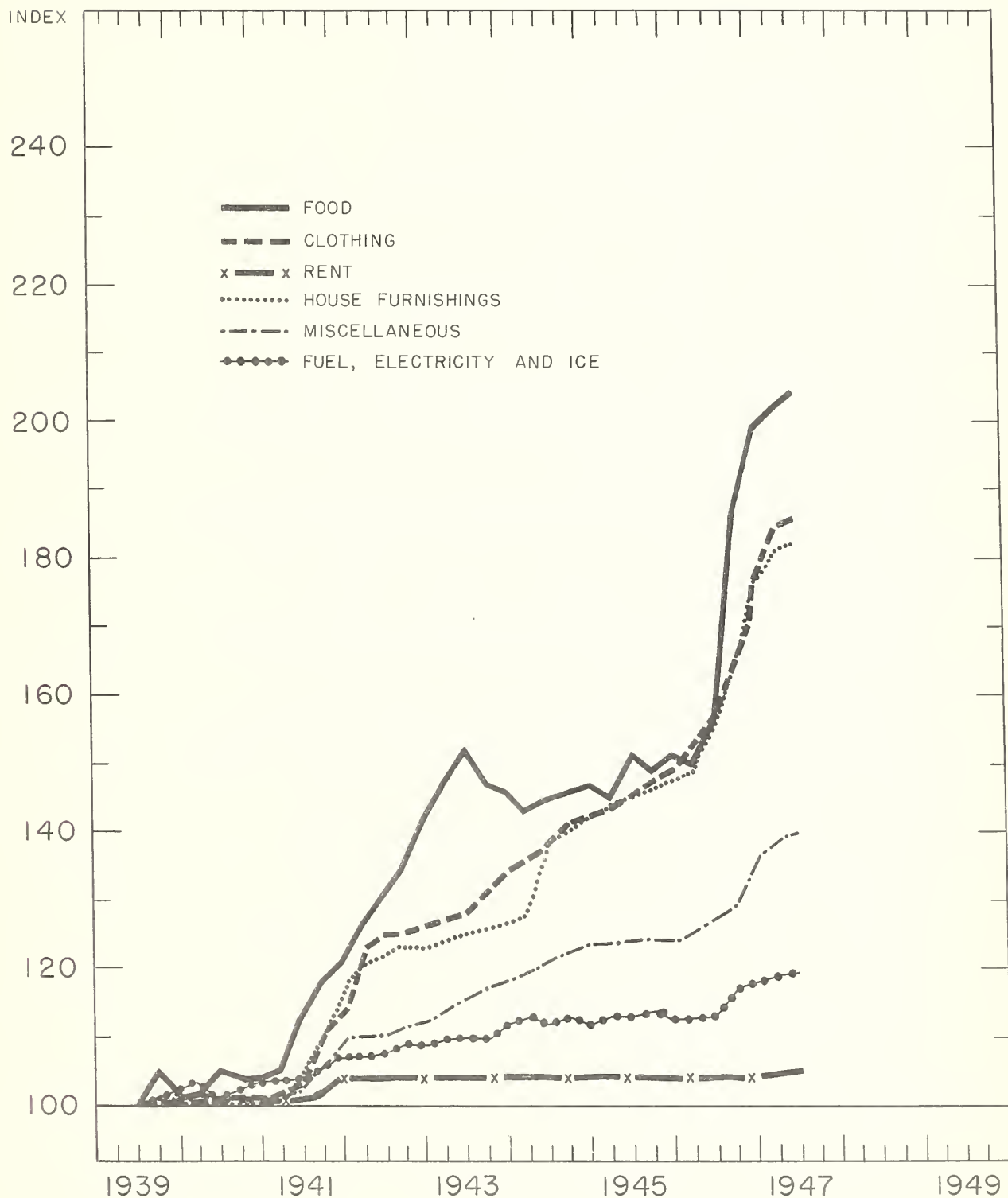
The Bureau of Labor Statistics index, unlike that of prices paid by farm families shown in Chart , attempts to measure cost change in items of the same quality from month to month. During the war when some items being priced disappeared, the measure of price change did, however, take into account the cost of the article that families probably had to use in its place.

Index of consumers' prices for moderate-income families in large cities,
June 1939-June 1947 (June 15, 1939 = 100)

Month and year	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel electricity and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
June 15 1939	100	100	100	100	100	100
September 15,	105	100	100	101	100	101
December 15,	101	101	100	102	102	100
March 15, 1940	102	102	100	103	100	100
June 15,	105	101	100	101	100	100
September 15,	104	101	100	102	100	101
December 15,	104	101	101	103	100	101
March 15, 1941	105	102	101	103	101	101
June 15,	113	103	101	104	105	103
September 15,	118	110	102	106	111	105
December 15,	121	114	104	107	116	107
March 15, 1942	127	123	104	107	120	110
June 15,	132	125	104	108	122	110
September 15,	135	125	104	109	123	111
December 15,	142	126	104	109	123	112
March 15, 1943	147	127	104	110	124	114
June 15,	152	128	104	110	125	115
September 15,	147	132	104	110	126	117
December 15,	146	134	104	112	127	118
March 15, 1944	143	136	104	113	128	119
June 15,	145	138	104	112	138	121
September 15,	146	141	104	113	140	122
December 15,	147	142	104	112	142	123
March 15, 1945	145	143	104	113	144	123
June 15,	151	145	104	113	145	124
September 15,	149	148	104	114	146	124
December 15,	151	149	104	113	147	124
March 15, 1946	150	153	104	113	149	125
June 15,	156	157	104	113	155	127
September 15,	186	165	104	117	165	129
December 15,	199	176	104	118	176	136
March 15, 1947	202	184	105	121	181	139
June 15,	204	185	105	121	182	139

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDEX OF CONSUMERS' PRICES FOR MODERATE-INCOME
FAMILIES IN LARGE CITIES, JUNE 1939—JUNE 1947
(JUNE 15, 1939 = 100)



Price change in two war periods is compared in these charts. Both periods are marked by sharp price increases, especially sharp during the early postwar years. However, in 1920, one year and a half after fighting in World War I, a price drop began. Two years after fighting ceased in 1945, no break in the upward trend of consumer prices in general has occurred. The difference is affected by many things including the slower reconstruction in Europe and the continued need for shipments.

Consumers' price index in two world wars
For moderate income families in large cities

Index numbers 1935-39 = 100

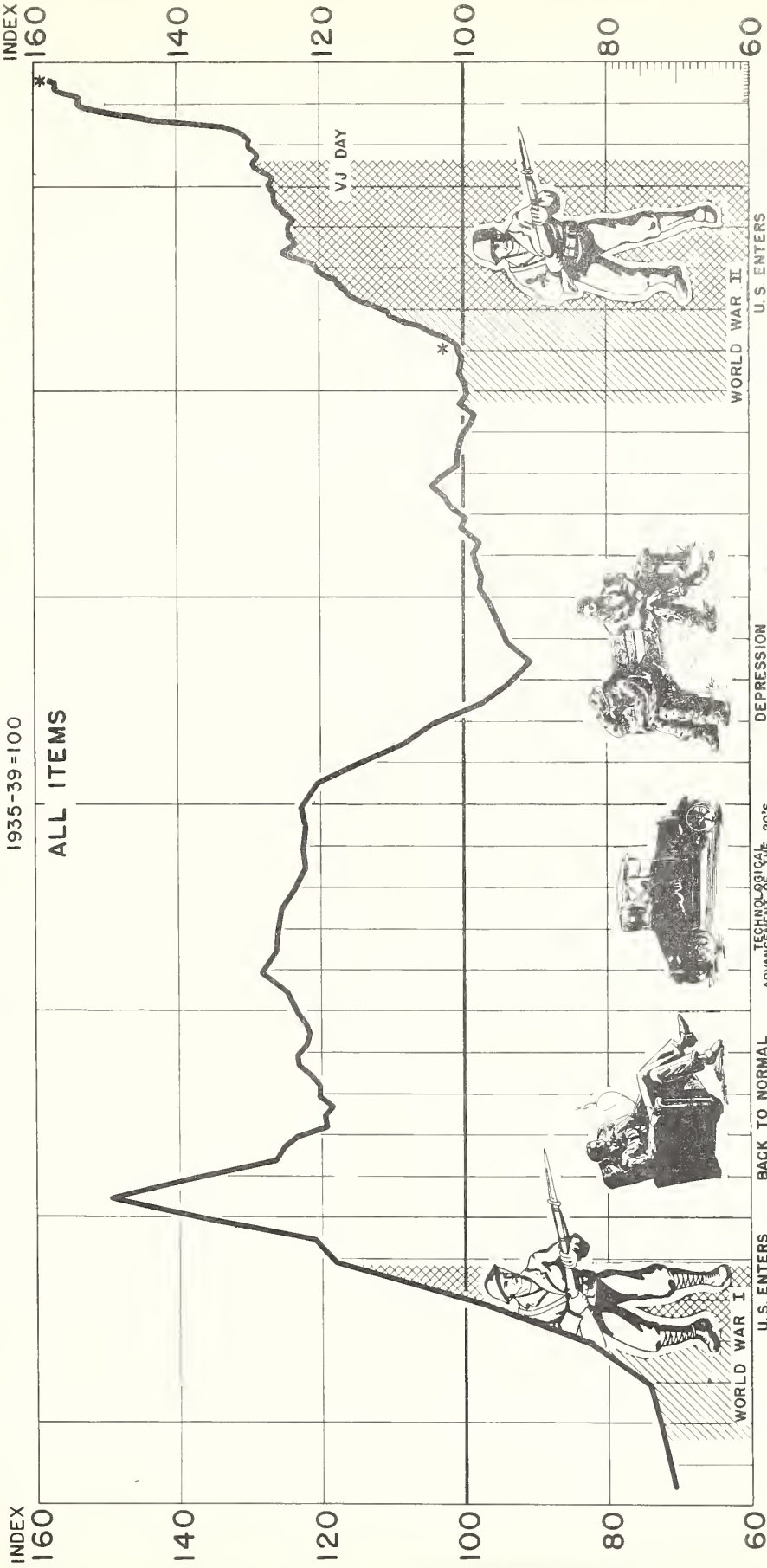
Month	World War I											
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922			
January	-	72.3	74.7	83.4	99.7	118.2	138.0	136.1	121.1			
February	-	71.9	74.8	85.4	100.9	115.5	139.4	131.7	120.5			
March	-	71.3	75.3	86.0	100.3	116.8	141.0	130.6	119.3			
April	-	71.7	76.0	89.6	101.3	119.0	144.9	129.0	119.2			
May	-	72.0	76.4	91.7	103.4	120.5	147.4	126.6	119.2			
June	-	72.2	77.3	92.5	105.4	121.0	149.4	125.9	119.5			
July	71.7	72.2	77.3	91.8	107.8	124.2	148.8	126.0	119.7			
August	72.8	72.3	78.2	93.1	109.7	126.4	144.8	126.6	118.6			
September	73.1	72.6	79.6	94.8	112.5	127.2	143.3	125.3	118.7			
October	72.6	73.3	80.6	96.5	114.4	129.3	142.4	124.9	119.5			
November	72.7	73.7	82.1	96.6	116.0	132.2	141.6	124.3	120.0			
December	72.6	74.0	82.4	97.8	118.0	135.3	138.3	123.6	120.4			

Month	World War II											
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947			
January	-	99.5	100.8	112.0	120.7	124.2	127.1	129.9	153.3			
February	-	100.1	100.8	112.9	121.0	123.8	126.9	129.6	153.2			
March	-	99.8	101.2	114.3	122.8	123.8	126.8	130.2	156.3			
April	-	99.9	102.2	115.1	124.1	124.6	127.1	131.1	156.2			
May	-	100.1	102.9	116.0	125.1	125.1	128.1	131.7	156.0			
June	-	100.5	104.6	116.4	124.8	125.4	129.0	133.3	157.1			
July	-	100.3	105.3	117.0	123.9	126.1	129.4	141.2	158.4			
August	98.6	100.0	106.2	117.5	123.4	126.4	129.3	144.1	-			
September	100.6	100.4	108.1	117.8	123.9	126.5	128.9	145.9	-			
October	100.3	100.2	109.3	119.0	124.4	126.5	128.9	148.6	-			
November	100.1	100.1	110.2	119.8	124.2	126.6	129.3	152.2	-			
December	99.6	100.7	110.5	120.4	124.4	127.0	129.9	153.3	-			

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX IN TWO WORLD WARS FOR MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES IN LARGE CITIES

1935-39=100



* ESTIMATES OF WORLD WAR II AND POSTWAR UNDERSTATEMENT BY THE INDEX WERE NOT INCLUDED. SEE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW FOR MARCH 1947

U. S. DEPT. AGR. NEG. 8678-D BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The per capita spending of account-keeping farm families in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota from 1936 to 1945 changed at about the same rate as that of all consumers in the United States. In these years if spending of all consumers increased or decreased 10 percent, the spending of these farm families changed in about the same proportion. From 1945 to 1946, however, the spending of the farm families went up more than did that of all consumers.

From 1936 to 1945 for every dollar spent by these farm families, consumers in the USA averaged \$2.00 for things apart from housing, house furnishings and equipment and the automobile.

Spending for all items except housing, house furnishings and equipment and automobile, of account-keeping farm families in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota and of all U. S. consumers, 1936 to 1946 1/

Year	Persons per family <u>2/</u> (2)	Spending of farm families		Spending per capita by all U.S. consumers (5)	Per capita spending 1937-40 = 100	
		Per family <u>2/</u> (3)	Per capita <u>3/</u> (4)		Farm families (6)	All U.S. consumers (7)
1936..	4.1	\$732	\$174	\$347	93	94
1937..	4.2	801	187	371	100	100
1938..	4.2	788	181	356	97	96
1939..	4.2	787	185	366	99	99
1940..	4.1	824	196	387	105	105
1941..	4.1	920	221	438	118	118
1942..	4.2	1118	265	517	141	140
1943..	4.0	1209	295	596	157	161
1944..	3.9	1303	326	652	174	176
1945..	3.9	1425	358	720	191	195
1946..	3.7	1654	445	790	235	214

1/ Iowa is not included for 1946.

2/ The averages for the four States were averaged for this and later tables.

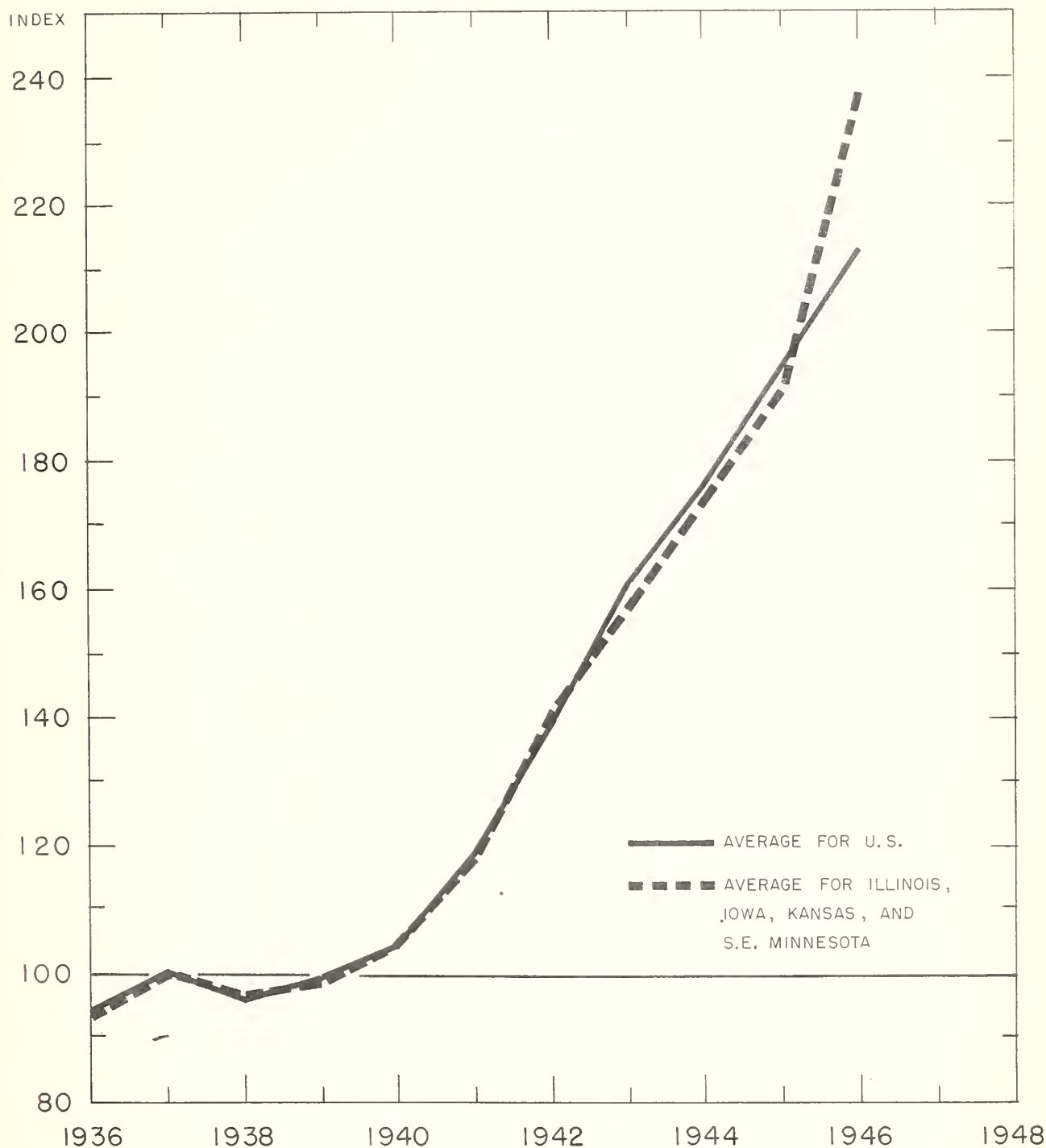
3/ The per capita averages for States were combined using the 1940 farm population as weights for this and later tables.

When one looks at these figures several questions are likely to arise: For example, does the spending of all farm families change at the same rate as that of these account-keeping families? We are willing to do some guessing on this point. These families are in a high income region and have relatively high incomes in comparison with their neighbors. Some preliminary analyses that we have made indicate that during recent years the spending of families with relatively low income in 1940 went up by a greater percentage than did that of families with relatively high incomes. This fact suggests that the trend shown in this chart understates the increase that occurred during recent years in the spending of farm families in general.

The rate of change in per capita spending is shown in the chart; and the figures for spending per capita and per family are given in the tables. Because the number of persons in these farm families have tended to drop since 1940, spending per family did not increase as much as spending per capita. The difference is especially marked from 1945 to 1946. Spending per capita went up about one-quarter and spending per family went up only about one-sixth.

D-1

CHANGE IN ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR ALL ITEMS
EXCEPT HOUSING, HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND AUTOMOBILE BY
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS,
AND S.E. MINNESOTA, AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES
1936 - 46 (1937 - 40 = 100)



In this comparison, expenditures for housing, house furnishings and equipment and the automobile are omitted from the spending of both the farm families and all U. S. consumers. Expenditures for housing and house furnishings and equipment were omitted because some of the family accounts had housing combined with farm expense and in others housing and furnishings and equipment were combined. The automobile was omitted because of the possibility that an unduly large proportion during the war had been allocated to farm expenses.

Farm families get much of their food from their own farms. During the war years they consumed larger quantities of home produced meats and some other foods. Changes in the quantities for some of these are shown in charts F-2 to F-8. Because of the increase in home produced foods, it is of interest to compare spending of these farm families and of all consumers with food omitted.

With foods out along with housing, household furnishings and equipment and the automobile, the spending of these farm families increased at a greater rate than did that of all U. S. consumers. The divergence is especially great in 1946.

Spending of account-keeping farm families in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota and of all consumers in the United States for things other than food, housing, house furnishings and equipment and the automobile, 1936 to 1946

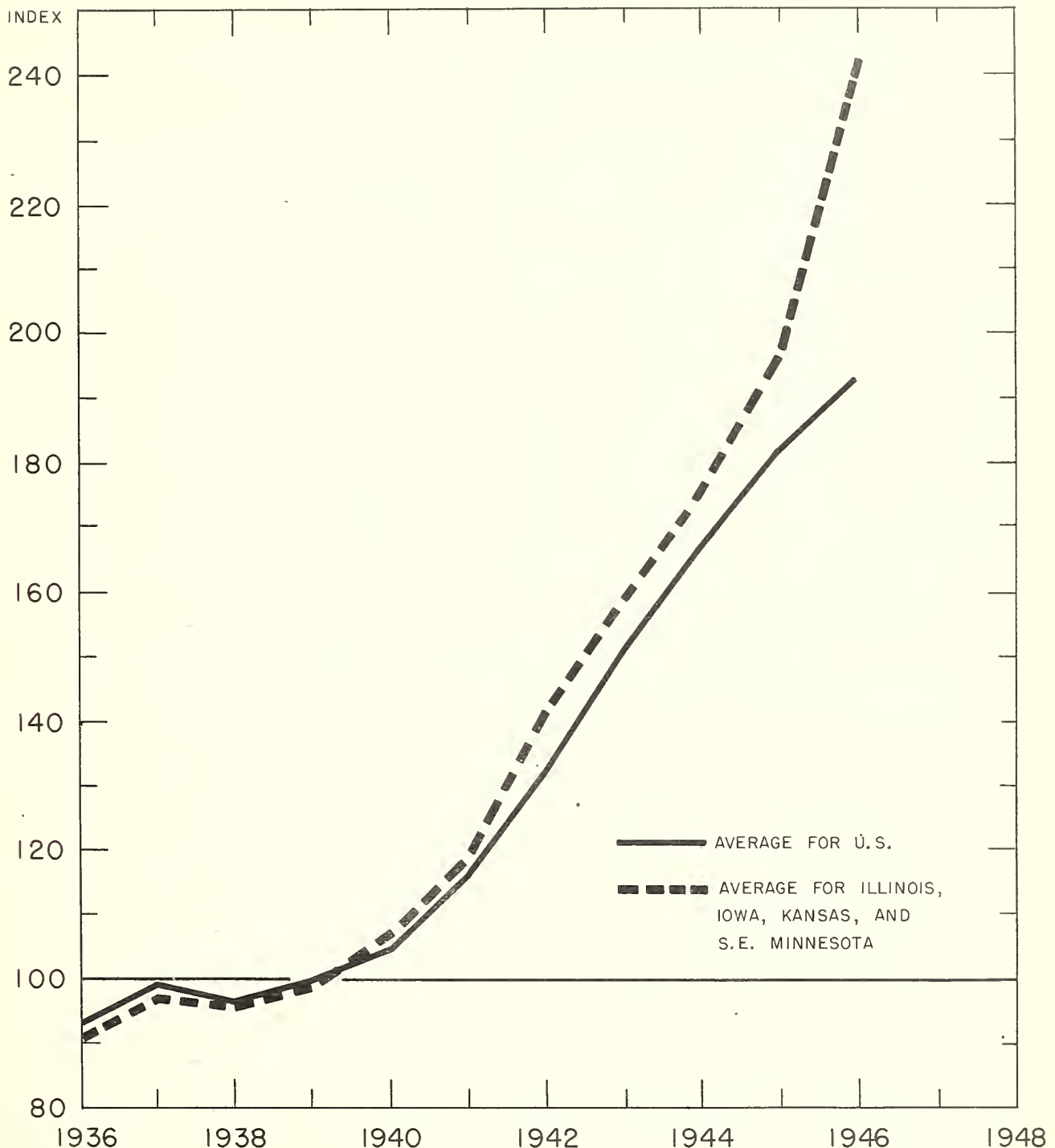
Year	Spending by farm families		Spending per capita by all U.S. consumers	Spending per capita 1937 to 1940 = 100	
	Per family	Per capita		Farm families	All U.S. consumers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1936.....	\$489	\$122	215	91	93
1937.....	536	131	229	98	99
1938.....	536	128	222	96	96
1939.....	543	133	230	99	100
1940.....	575	143	242	107	105
1941.....	638	159	268	119	116
1942.....	774	189	305	142	132
1943.....	837	213	350	159	152
1944.....	901	234	384	175	166
1945.....	1025	264	419	197	182
1946.....	1168	324	445	243	193

For every dollar spent for these items per person by these farm families, all consumers in the United States spent \$1.60 in 1940 and \$1.37 in 1946.

At this point it becomes especially important to note that the money income of farm families for 1940 to 1946 went up by a greater percentage than did that of all families. This fact may in large measure account for the more rapid increase in the spending of the farm families shown in chart D-2.

One other fact should be noted. Prices paid by farm families for clothing and many other items rose more rapidly during the war years than did the prices reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for consumer goods in large cities.

CHANGE IN ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR ALL ITEMS
EXCEPT FOOD, HOUSING, HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND AUTOMOBILE
BY ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS,
AND S.E. MINNESOTA, AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES
1936 - 46 (1937 - 40 = 100)



Until 1942 the change in per capita spending of the account-keeping farm families followed closely that of all U. S. consumers. After that the increase in expenditures of these farm families was less rapid. The increase in their home-produced food, especially of meat, may have been the reason for the lag in their expenditures for food. In any case from 1945 to 1946 a marked increase occurred in the expenditures for food by these farm families.

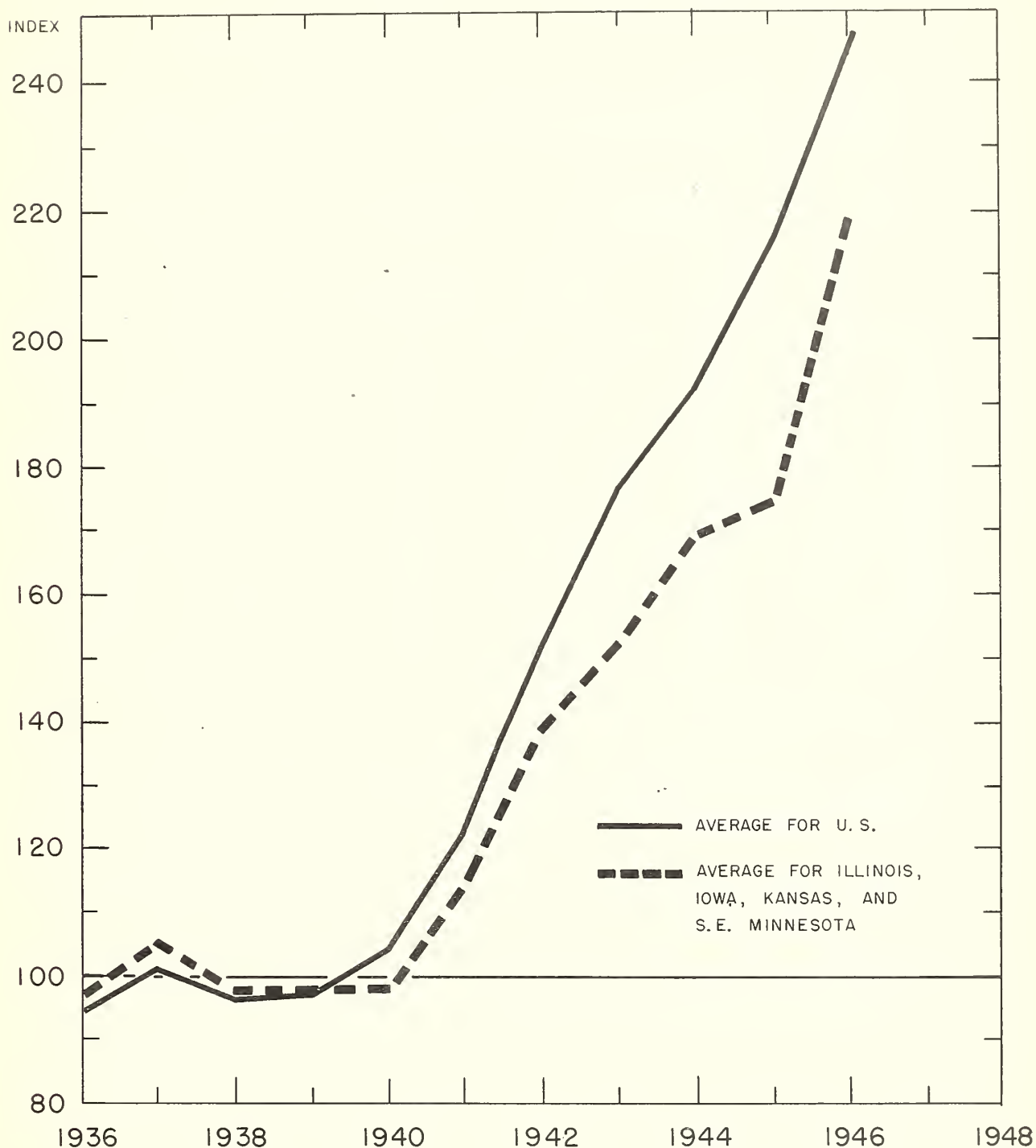
Spending for food by account-keeping farm households in Illinois,
Iowa, Kansas and S.E. Minnesota and of all consumers in the United
States, 1936 - 46

Year	Average person per farm household <u>1/</u>	Spending by farm families		Spending per capita by all U.S. consumers	Relative spending per capita 1937-1940 = 100	
		Per household <u>1/</u>	Per person in household		Farm families	All U. S. consumers
1936	4.7	\$242	\$52	\$132	97	95
1937	4.7	266	57	142	106	102
1938	4.8	252	53	134	98	96
1939	4.7	244	53	136	98	98
1940	4.8	249	53	145	98	104
1941	4.7	283	62	171	115	123
1942	4.6	344	75	212	140	152
1943	4.6	372	82	247	153	177
1944	4.4	401	92	268	170	193
1945	4.3	401	95	301	176	216
1946 <u>1/</u> ...	4.1	486	120	345	217	247

1/ Iowa not included in 1946.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and S.E. Minnesota.

CHANGE IN ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR FOOD BY
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS,
AND S.E. MINNESOTA, AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES
1936-46 (1937-40 = 100)



The increase in per capita expenditures for clothing by the farm families kept pace with that of all consumers until 1942. After that it lagged behind somewhat. By 1946, however, the level for the farm families was only slightly below that of all consumers in the United States. In general, these farm families spent \$1 per capita for clothing for every \$2 spent by all U. S. consumers.

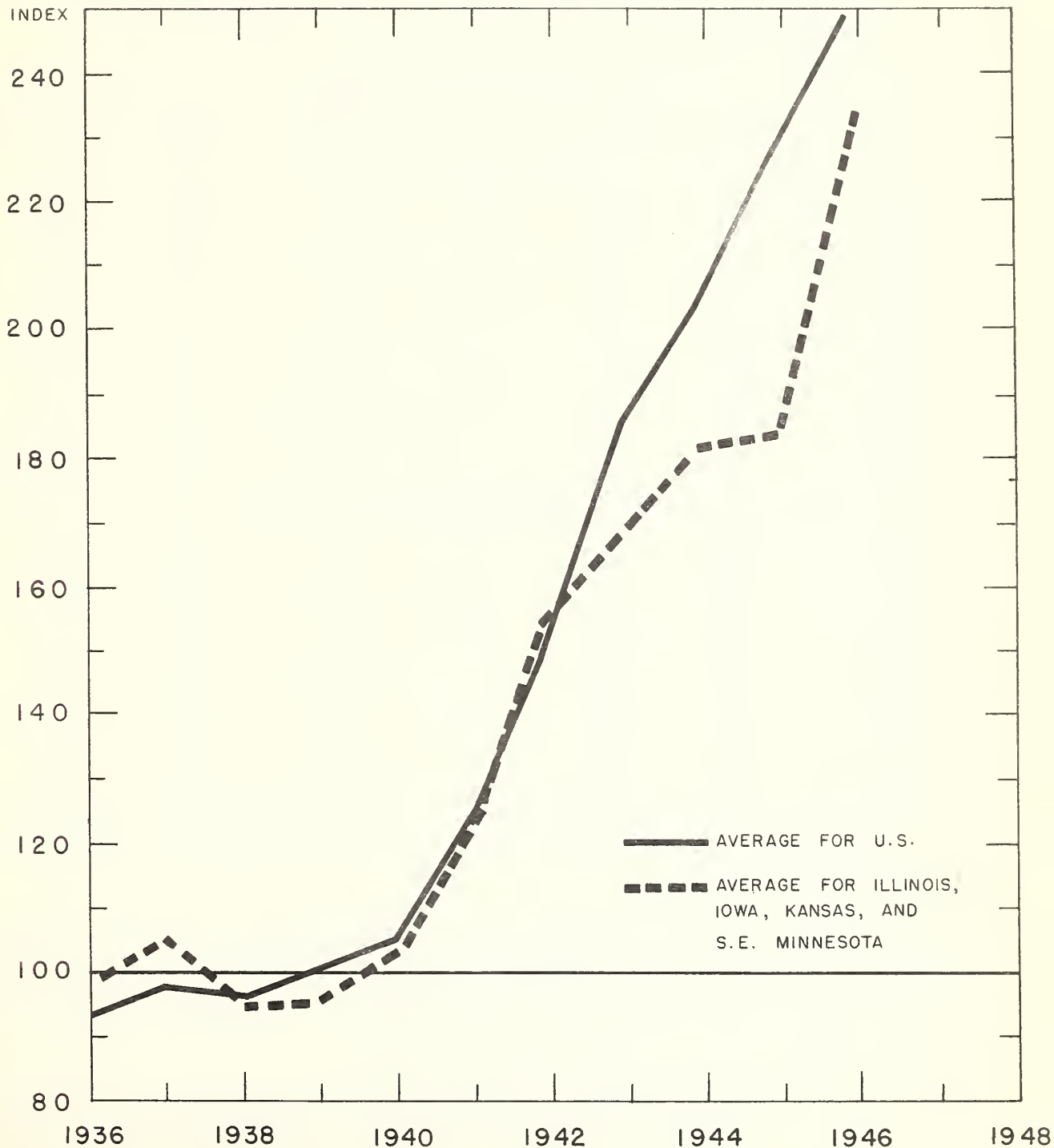
Spending for clothing by account-keeping farm families in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and S.E. Minnesota and by all U. S. consumers, 1936-46

Year (1)	Spending by farm families		Spending per capita by all U. S. consumers (4)	Relative spending per capita 1937-40 = 100	
	Per family (2)	Per capita (3)		Farm families (5)	All U. S. consumers (6)
1936.....	\$131	\$33	\$59	98	94
1937.....	145	35	61	106	98
1938.....	133	32	60	95	96
1939.....	132	32	63	96	101
1940.....	140	35	66	103	105
1941.....	167	41	78	124	124
1942.....	210	51	94	154	151
1943.....	221	56	116	167	186
1944.....	237	61	127	182	203
1945.....	239	62	142	184	227
1946 <u>1</u> /....	280	77	155	234	249

1/ Iowa not included for 1946.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and S.E. Minnesota.

CHANGE IN ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR CLOTHING BY
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS,
AND S.E. MINNESOTA, AND ALL CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES,
1936-46 (1937 - 40 = 100)



Expenditures for medical care including hospital service, drugs and similar things by the account-keeping farm families increased much more than did those by all U. S. consumers. In addition the rate of increase among account-keeping farm families was much the same in each of the four States. The dollar expenditures per person and relative expenditures with 1937 to 1940 as a base year are given below.

Annual per capita spending of medical care and related items of account-keeping families in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and S.E. Minnesota and of all U. S. consumers, 1936 to 1946.

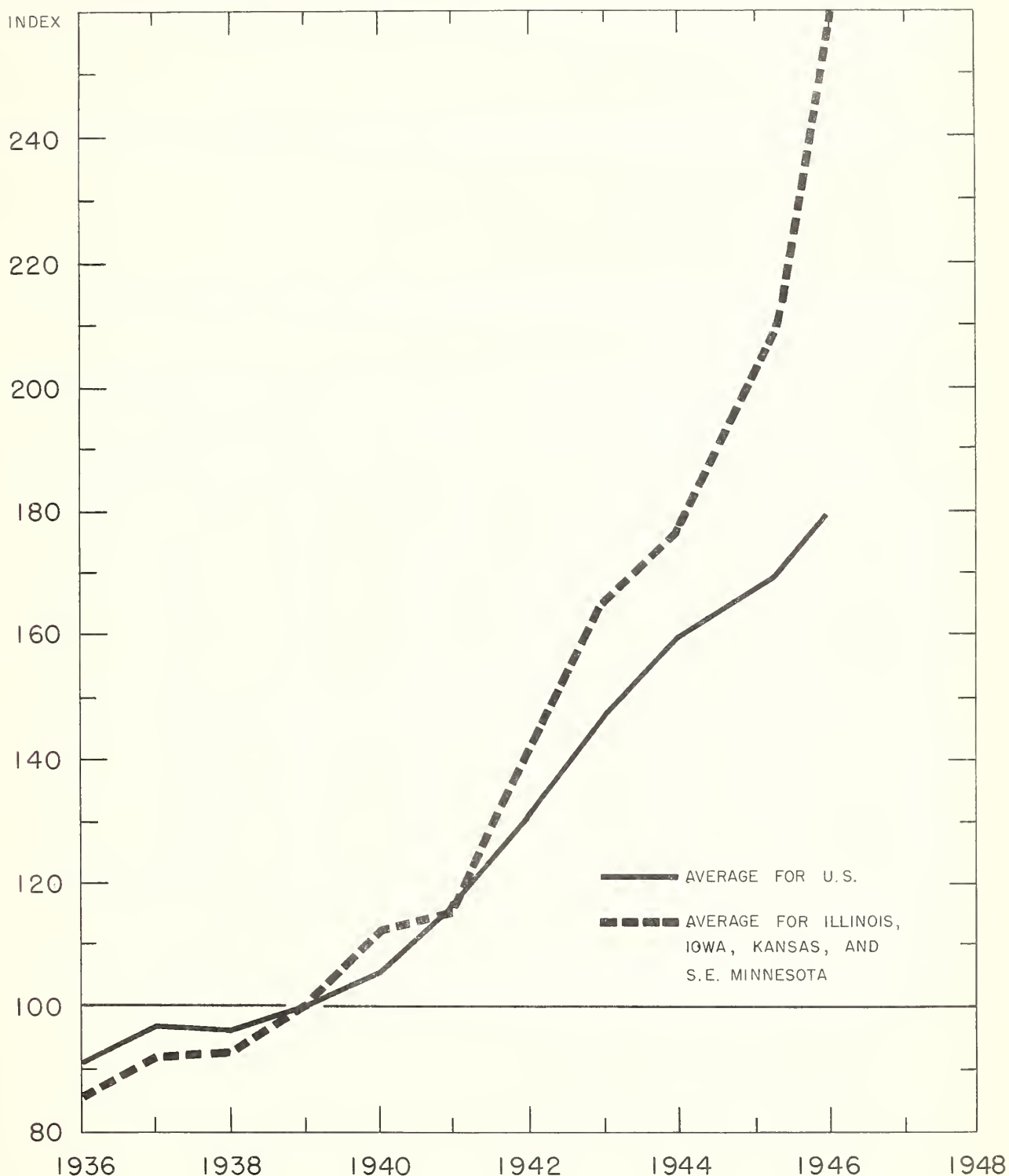
Year	Account-keeping farm families					All U.S. consumers
	Kansas	Illinois	Iowa	Minnesota	All four States	
Dollars spent per capita						
1936	\$18	\$17	\$17	\$14	\$16	\$23
1937	17	17	16	18	18	25
1938	19	19	17	16	18	25
1939	19	21	20	17	19	26
1940	18	24	21	21	21	27
1941	19	24	21	22	22	30
1942	25	33	23	26	27	33
1943	30	37	28	30	31	37
1944	29	39	31	33	33	41
1945	44	49	33	34	40	43
1946	54	57	--	39	50	46
Relative spending 1937-1940 = 100						
1936	99	82	92	78	86	90
1937	93	92	86	100	93	98
1938	104	92	92	89	93	98
1939	104	101	108	94	102	102
1940	99	116	114	117	113	106
1941	104	116	114	122	115	117
1942	137	159	124	144	142	129
1943	164	178	151	167	166	145
1944	159	188	168	183	176	160
1945	241	236	178	189	209	168
1946	296	275	--	217	260	180

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Annual Summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and S.E. Minnesota.

The marked increase for medical care suggests that farm families felt the need for additional medical care more than for additional clothing, for example. For medical care the expenditures of the account-keeping farm families went up from 1941 to 1945 by a greater percentage than did those of all farm families. For every dollar spent per person for medical care in 1941, expenditures in 1945 were as follows for these three groups of families:

Account-keeping farm families\$1.82
 All farm operator families in the North Central region ..1.49
 All farm operator families in the Southern region1.80

CHANGE IN ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR MEDICAL CARE
AND RELATED ITEMS BY ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN
ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, AND S. E. MINNESOTA, AND ALL
CONSUMERS IN UNITED STATES 1936-46 (1937-40 = 100)



This chart emphasizes the fact that the change in farm family spending is much the same in the various States. The marked increase for Illinois from 1945 to 1946 is accounted for in part by a drop in size of family in the group sending in account books.

In dollars spent per person for the items included here, Illinois is considerably above the other three States which are quite similar in level of spending.

Annual per capita spending for all family living items except housing, house furnishing, automobile and food by account-keeping farm families in four States, 1932-46 (1937-40 = 100)

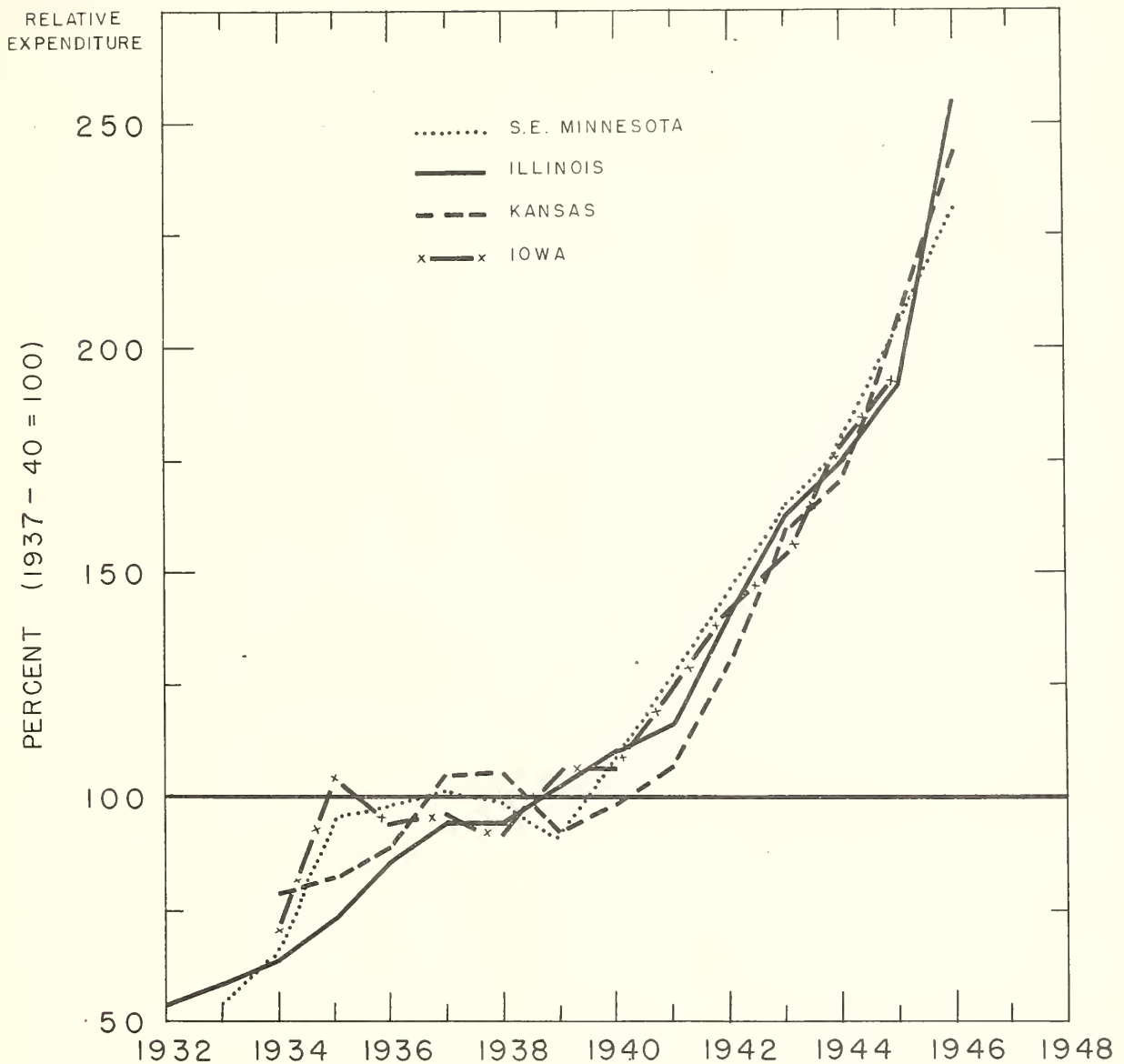
Year	Expenditure				Relative expenditure			
	Illinois	S.E. Min- nesota <u>1/</u>	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Min- nesota	Iowa	Kansas
					(Index (1937-40 = 100))			
1932....	\$87	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	54	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1933....	95	\$59	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	58	53	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1934....	105	72	\$94	\$93	64	65	70	78
1935....	119	106	139	98	73	95	104	82
1936....	140	109	126	105	86	98	94	88
1937....	152	113	128	125	94	101	96	105
1938....	153	109	124	125	94	98	92	105
1939....	167	102	141	110	102	91	105	92
1940....	180	122	143	117	110	109	107	98
1941....	190	142	165	127	116	127	123	107
1942....	237	162	190	155	145	146	142	129
1943....	264	181	205	189	162	163	153	158
1944....	284	197	236	205	175	178	177	171
1945....	313	227	<u>1/</u> 260	245	192	204	194	205
1946....	413	258	<u>2/</u>	290	254	232	<u>2/</u>	243

1/ Revised.

2/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, S.E. Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas.

CHANGE IN ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR ALL FAMILY
LIVING ITEMS EXCEPT HOUSING, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, AUTOMOBILE
AND FOOD BY ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN FOUR STATES
1932 - 46 (1937 - 40 = 100)



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8684-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS,
S.E. MINNESOTA, IOWA AND KANSAS.

In this chart several things are shown: (1) The relative expenditures in 1945 compared with 1941 of all farm families in the North Central and the South for selected consumer goods. (2) The relative change in expenditures of urban families compared with farm families. (3) The relative change in expenditures of account-keeping farm families in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota for each year from 1941 to 1945 compared with all farm families in the North Central region. For the other groups of families one has to guess at what happened in the intervening years.

The data show several interesting facts:

- (1) Expenditures of farm families in the South went up from 1941 to 1945 by a much greater proportion in the South than in the North Central region
- (2) Expenditures of urban families rose less rapidly than did those of farm families
- (3) The expenditures of all families in the North Central region rose more rapidly than did those of account-keeping families

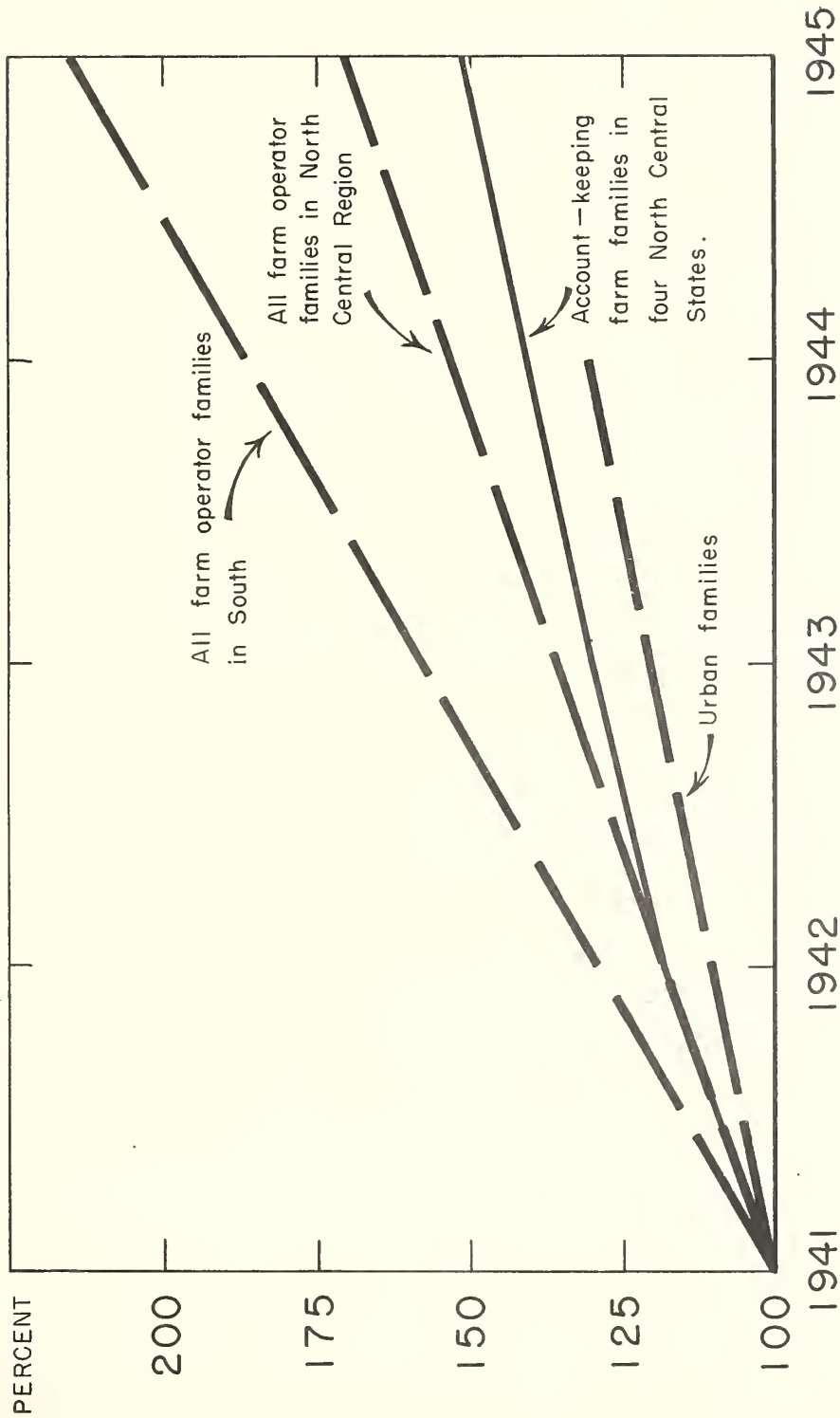
Per capita expenditures of farm families in 1941 and 1945 and of urban families in 1941 and 1944 for all items except housing, fuel, light and refrigeration, furnishings and equipment, automobile and gifts and contributions

	Expenditures in dollars		Relative expenditures 1941 = 100
	1941	1945	
All farm families			
North Central....	\$164	\$280	171
South.....	91	' 197	215
Account-keeping farm families 1/.	200	303	152
Urban families....	436	2/577	132
1/ Fuel, light and refrigeration had to be included for these families.			
2/ 1944			

The housing items were omitted because of lack of comparability of farm and urban data. If gifts and contributions are included, the account-keeping farm families are only a little below the line of all families in the North Central region.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, S.E. Minnesota and Kansas.

RELATIVE SPENDING PER CAPITA FOR SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS BY FARM FAMILIES, 1941-45 AND URBAN FAMILIES, 1941-44 (1941=100)



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8685-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS, AND ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, S.E. MINNESOTA, AND KANSAS.

In 1945 average money expenditure for all major groups of family living items was greater for farm operator families in the North Central region than for those in the Southern region. Figures shown in the table below are averages of the actual expenditures reported by farm families in the Survey of Farm Family Living Expenditures, 1945.

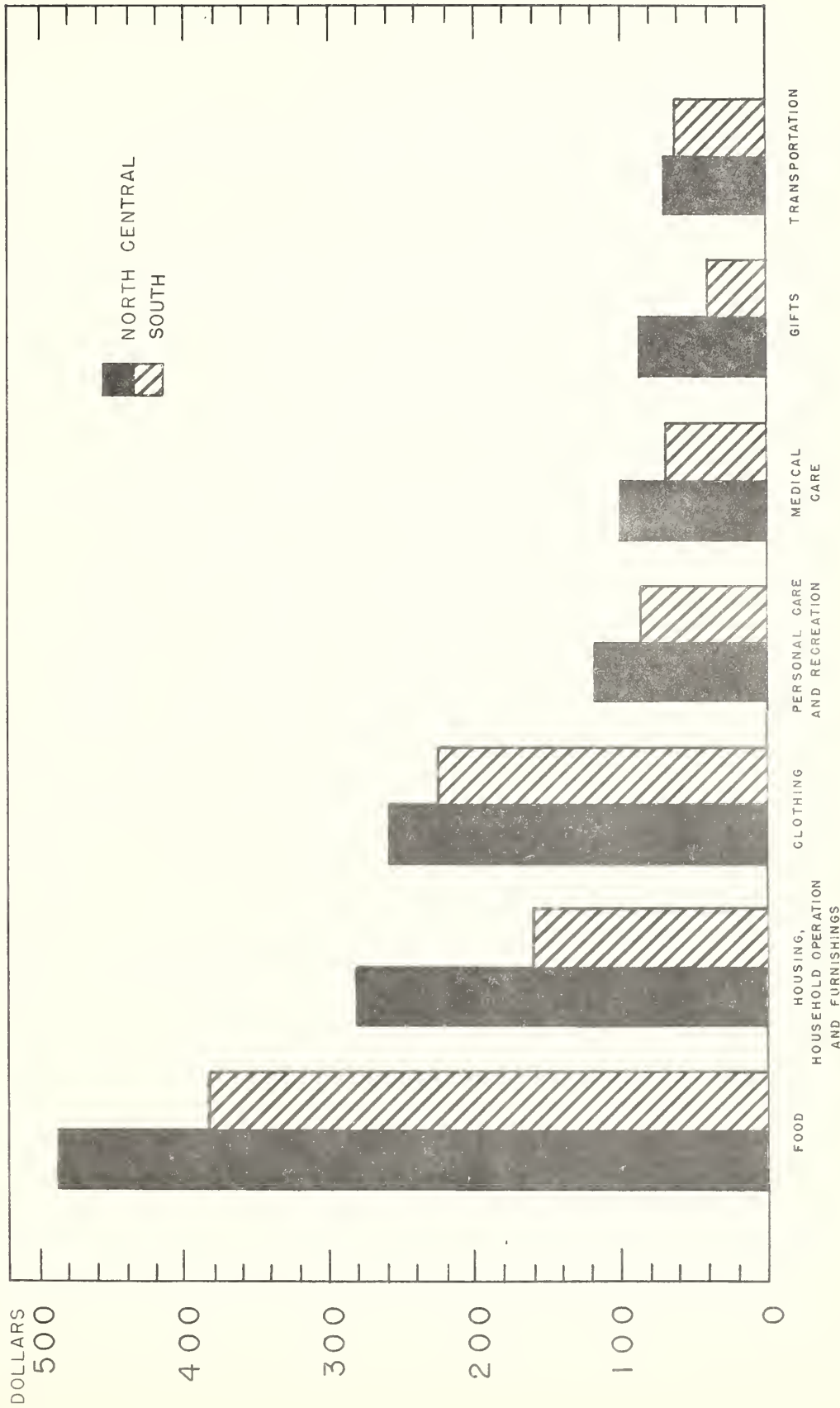
Northern families spent considerably more for food than Southern families, yet a larger share of the Southern families' dollar was spent for food. The same was true for clothing and transportation items. The proportion of all family living expenditures for medical care, personal care, recreation, tobacco, reading, formal education and furnishings and equipment was the same for both Northern and Southern families. To balance off somewhat, Northern families spent a greater proportion of total expenditures than Southern families for fuel, light and refrigeration, housing and gifts.

Spending for family living by farm families in North Central and Southern Regions, 1945

Item	Dollars		Percent	
	North Central	South	North Central	South
Food.....	487	381	34	37
Housing, household operation and furnishing.	280	157	21	15
Fuel, light and refrigeration.....	109	41	8	4
Other household operation.....	54	33	4	3
Furnishing and equipment.....	79	58	6	6
Housing.....	38	25	3	2
Clothing.....	258	224	18	22
Personal care and recreation.....	117	87	8	8
Personal care.....	35	28	2	2
Recreation.....	35	17	2	2
Tobacco.....	22	24	2	2
Reading.....	15	7	1	1
Formal education.....	10	11	1	1
Medical care.....	101	70	7	7
Gifts.....	88	40	6	4
Transportation.....	69	61	5	6
Automobile.....	57	50	4	5
Other transportation.....	12	11	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	18	13	1	1
Total expenditures.....	1418	1033	100.	100

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics--Survey of Farm Family Living Expenses, 1945.

SPENDING FOR FAMILY LIVING BY FARM FAMILIES IN NORTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, 1945



Size of income is not the only factor which determines the amount people spend for family living including life insurance. Another important influence upon the level of family spending is the general income level of the community. This was confirmed by data on family spending assembled from the account books of Farm Security Administration rural rehabilitation borrower families in 1945. When the families were classified according to the average income of the regions in which they lived, families living in regions with high average incomes spent more for family living (including insurance) at a given money income level, than families with the same cash income who lived in regions with moderate or low average incomes.

Spending for family living at various incomes by families in regions with different income levels, United States Rural rehabilitation families, 1945

Regions with high average income (Mountain and Pacific <u>1/</u>)		Regions with moderate average income (North-east, North Central, and Southwest <u>2/</u>)		Regions with low average income (South Atlantic and Southeast <u>3/</u>)	
Net cash income <u>4/</u>	Family expenditures <u>4/</u>	Net cash income <u>4/</u>	Family expenditures <u>4/</u>	Net cash income <u>4/</u>	Family expenditures <u>4/</u>
\$80	\$349	\$96	\$230	\$161	\$189
284	417	268	329	323	243
494	548	466	413	538	305
775	601	752	499	829	389
1,102	724	1,023	594	1,154	463
1,545	854	1,526	720	1,653	572
2,510	994	2,443	892	2,727	615
4,534	1,186	4,273	1,091	4,174	664

1/ Regions with high average income:

- a. Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah
- b. Colorado, Montana, Wyoming
- c. Idaho, Oregon, Washington

2/ Regions with moderate average income:

- a. New England
- b. Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
- c. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
- d. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio
- e. Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
- f. New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

3/ Regions with low average income:

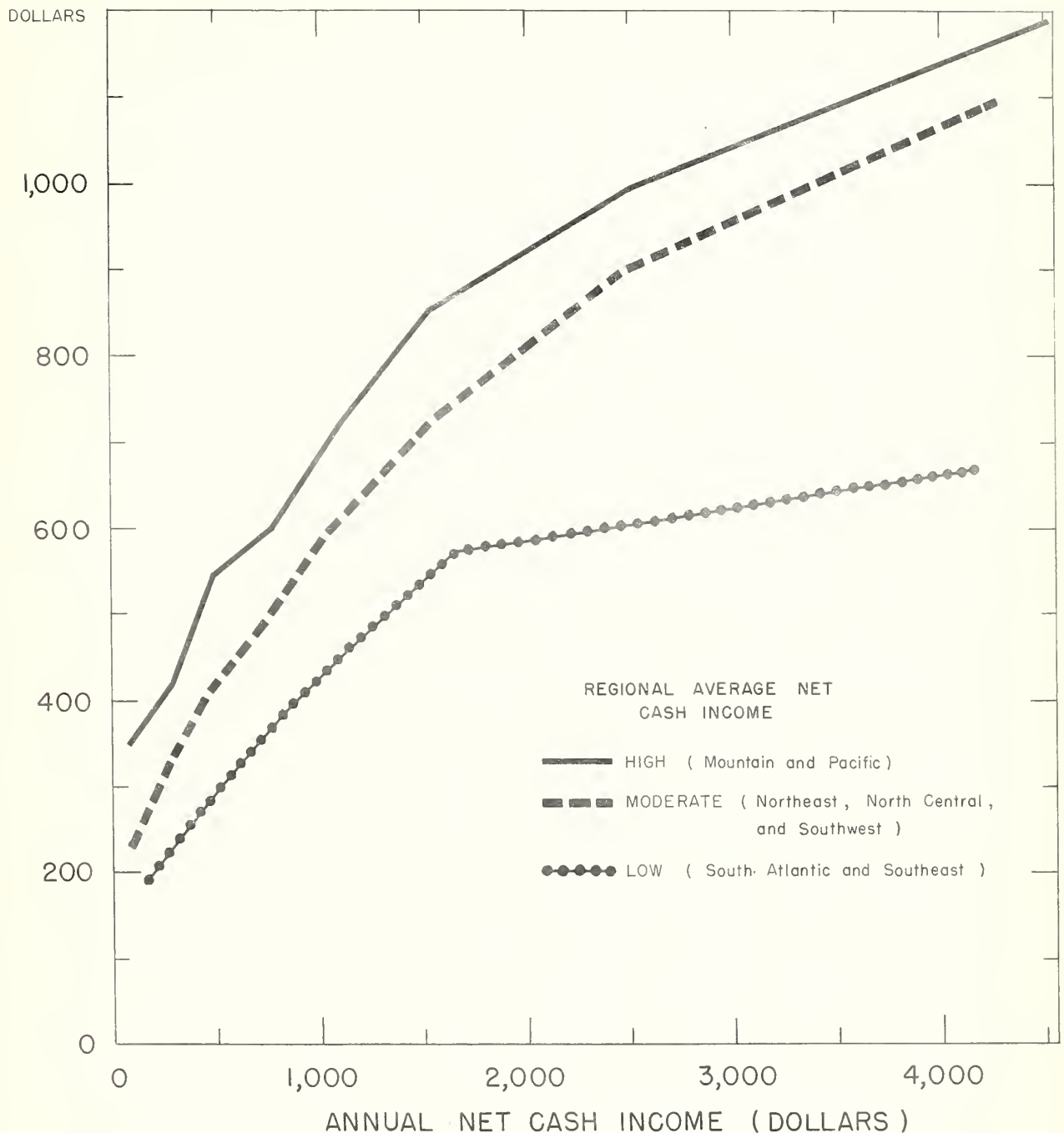
- a. Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia
- b. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina
- c. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi

4/ Expenditures for family living include life insurance payments.

Net cash income and family living expenditures are averages derived from distribution of families grouped by gross family income.

Source: Basic data from Farm Security Administration.

SPENDING FOR FAMILY LIVING. AT VARIOUS INCOMES BY FAMILIES
IN REGIONS WITH DIFFERENT INCOME LEVELS, UNITED STATES
RURAL REHABILITATION FAMILIES, 1945



Outlays for gifts and contributions by account-keeping farm families went up a very great deal from 1940 to 1946. The rate of increase was much the same in each of the three States. (The data for Minnesota for this item were not reported separately.)

The increase in these outlays from 1941 to 1945 was much greater than that for all farm families in the North Central region. High expenditures for gifts and contributions with high income may be a special characteristic of account-keeping families.

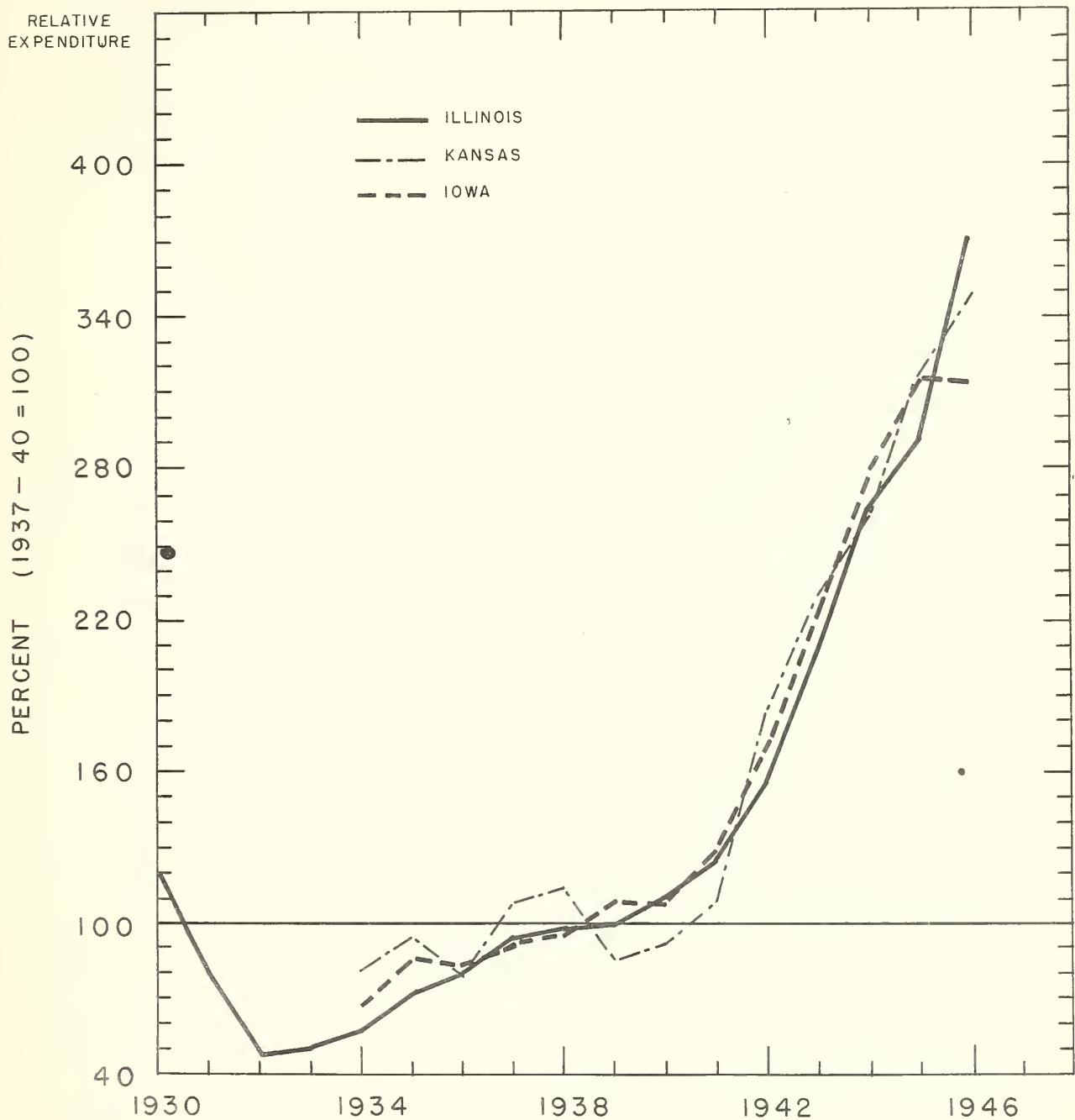
Annual spending for gifts and contributions by account-keeping farm families in three States, 1930-46

Year	Expenditure			Relative expenditure		
	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas
				1937-40 = 100		
1930.....	\$103	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	120	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1931.....	70	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	81	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1932.....	43	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	50	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1933.....	44	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	51	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1934.....	50	\$49	\$53	58	66	82
1935.....	62	63	62	72	85	95
1936.....	70	61	52	81	82	80
1937.....	82	68	70	95	92	108
1938.....	84	70	74	98	95	114
1939.....	85	80	55	99	108	85
1940.....	95	80	60	110	108	92
1941.....	107	95	71	124	128	109
1942.....	133	126	120	155	170	185
1943.....	176	164	150	205	222	231
1944.....	227	206	170	264	278	262
1945.....	250	232	207	291	314	318
1946.....	317	<u>1/</u>	227	369	314	349

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

CHANGES IN ANNUAL SPENDING FOR GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
BY ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN THREE STATES,
1930-46 (1937-40 = 100)



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SOURCE: ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, AND KANSAS.

Annual expenditures for food per person in household by account-keeping farm families in four States, 1932-46

Year	Expenditure				Expenditure adjusted for price change ^{3/}			
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
1932	\$34	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	\$38	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1933	34	<u>2/</u> \$37	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	36	<u>2/</u> \$39	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1934	40	<u>2/</u> 43	<u>2/</u> \$32	\$36	37	<u>2/</u> 40	\$30	\$33
1935	45	<u>2/</u> 51	45	37	38	<u>2/</u> 42	38	31
1936	53	56	<u>2/</u> 50	47	46	48	43	41
1937	62	60	<u>2/</u> 51	53	52	50	42	44
1938	57	52	50	51	53	48	46	47
1939	57	53	50	49	53	49	46	45
1940	57	57	49	47	53	53	45	44
1941	65	64	61	52	54	53	50	43
1942	80	79	73	66	55	54	50	46
1943	90	86	70	81	55	52	43	49
1944	98	91	82	95	<u>1/</u> 59	55	49	57
1945	104	92	<u>4/</u> 87	96	62	55	52	57
1946	126	117	<u>1/</u>	116	64	59	<u>1/</u>	58
Relative expenditure, 1937-40 = 100								
Year	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
	Unadjusted				Adjusted for price change			
1932	59	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	72	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1933	59	<u>2/</u> 66	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	68	<u>2/</u> 78	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1934	69	<u>2/</u> 77	64	72	70	<u>2/</u> 80	67	73
1935	78	<u>2/</u> 91	90	74	72	<u>2/</u> 84	82	69
1936	91	100	100	94	87	96	96	91
1937	107	107	102	106	98	100	93	98
1938	98	93	100	102	100	96	102	104
1939	98	95	100	98	100	98	102	100
1940	98	102	98	94	100	106	100	98
1941	112	114	122	104	102	106	111	96
1942	138	141	146	132	104	108	111	102
1943	155	154	140	162	104	104	96	109
1944	169	162	164	190	111	110	109	127
1945	179	164	174	192	117	110	116	127
1946	217	209	<u>1/</u>	232	121	118	<u>1/</u>	129

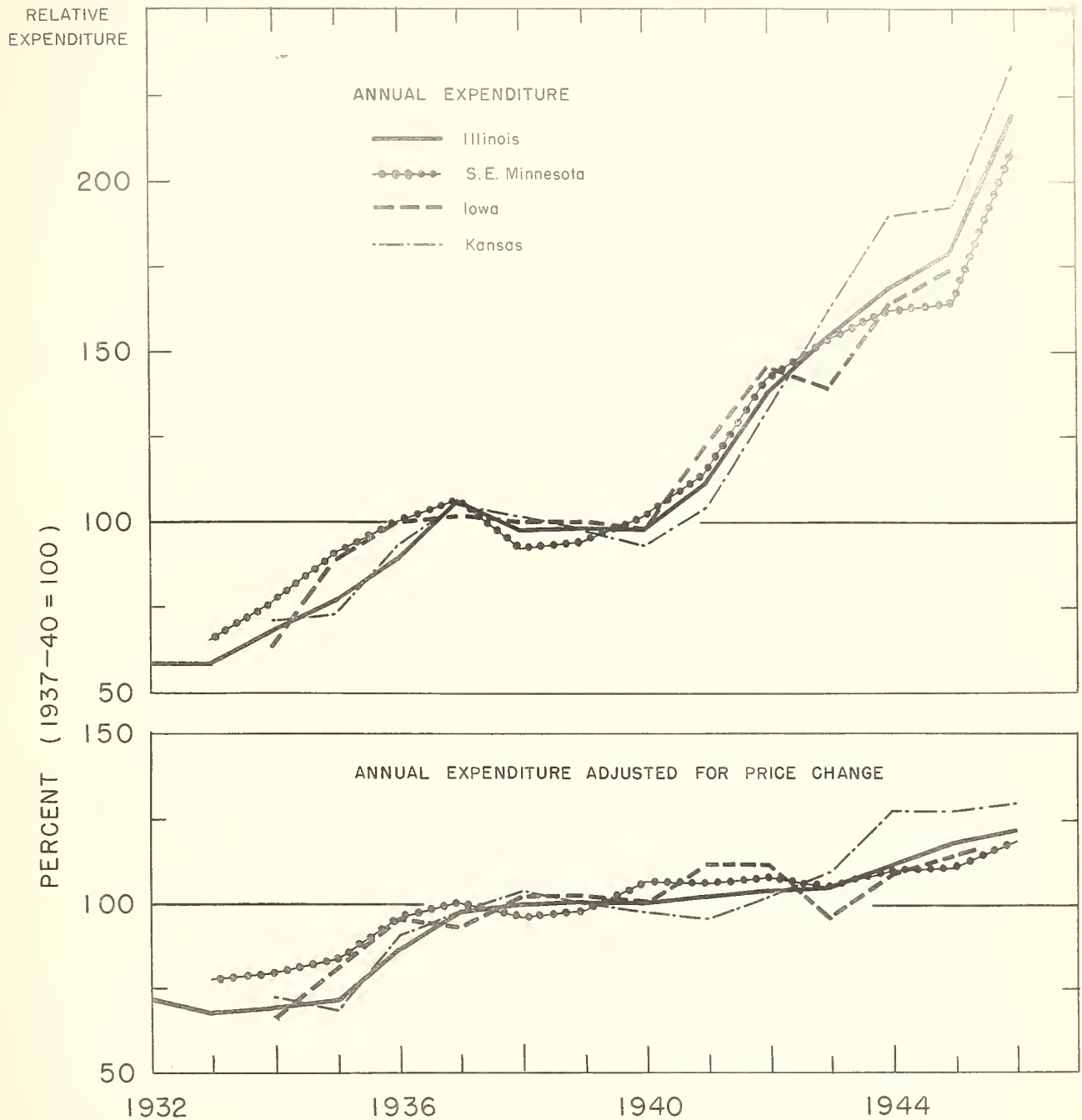
1/ Data not available. 2/ Estimated. 3/ 1910-14 = 100. 4/ Revised.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas.

In this chart are shown the relative change in expenditures for food per person by account-keeping farm families. The rate of increase is much the same in the four States. However, the expenditures by Kansas families do tend to go up a little faster than those of the other States and those of S.E. Minnesota families go up the least. It so happens that the level of food expenditures of the Kansas families is the lowest of the four States and that of S.E. Minnesota among the two highest.

When the annual expenditures are adjusted changes in prices paid it would seem that those farm families in the past 15 years have increased the quantity of food purchased.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR FOOD BY
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN FOUR STATES, 1932-45
(1937-40 = 100)



Production of farm-slaughtered meat for consumption or for sale, per person per year by persons living on farms, U.S.A., 1924-46

Year	Meat (dressed weight)			
	All meat total	Pork excl. lard	Beef	Veal
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1924..	74.0	60.0	10.4	2.9
1925..	71.8	59.2	9.1	2.8
1926..	69.9	58.4	8.0	2.8
1927..	69.3	58.6	7.5	2.6
1928..	66.1	56.9	6.2	2.4
1929..	64.8	56.1	5.9	2.2
1930..	65.6	56.3	6.2	2.4
1931..	69.1	59.1	6.5	2.7
1932..	74.9	62.5	8.6	2.8
1933..	73.6	60.3	9.3	2.9
1934..	72.5	58.7	9.4	3.3
1935..	63.7	52.2	7.7	2.9
1936..	67.8	56.3	7.6	3.0
1937..	65.0	54.3	7.1	2.8
1938..	65.2	54.6	7.2	2.6
1939..	68.6	57.7	7.3	2.8
1940..	70.0	59.0	7.4	2.8
1941..	65.6	54.5	7.5	2.8
1942..	70.9	58.2	8.9	3.0
1943..	85.2	71.0	10.0	3.3
1944..	87.3	70.0	12.1	4.3
1945..	96.1	70.2	12.9	4.1
1946..	88.7	70.5	13.2	4.1

Source: Compiled by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics from unpublished data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The general trend in all home-produced meat if one leaves out the years since 1940 is slightly downward.

To guess at the factors affecting home-produced meat it is important to look at the separate meats as well as the all-meats. For beef and veal the influence of the war years and the depression are especially pronounced. Both of these brought a marked increase in the consumption by farm people of home-produced beef and veal. Pork was also affected quite a little.

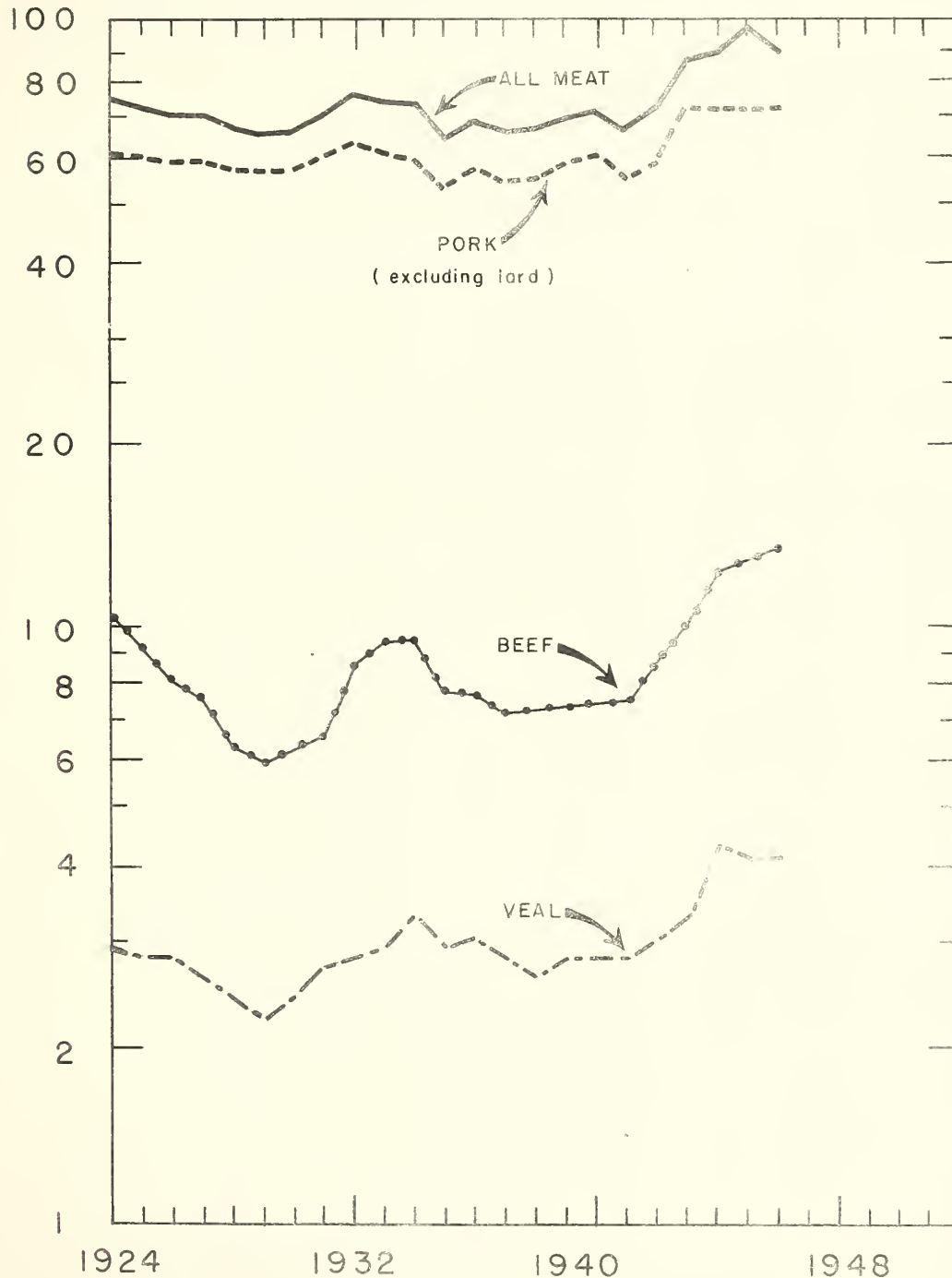
The fact that home-produced meat in 1940 was at a higher level than in 1929 is probably due to the increased use of frozen food lockers.

These data are shown on semi-logarithmic charts. Across the bottom, the space given to each year is the same. On the side, the food quantities are spaced so that equal percentage changes have equal space. By looking at the slope of the line you can judge the percentage increase or decrease that has occurred.

F-2

PRODUCTION OF FARM - SLAUGHTERED MEAT FOR CONSUMPTION OR FOR SALE, PER PERSON PER YEAR BY PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, U. S. A., 1924 - 46

POUNDS



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8690-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: COMPILED BY BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS FROM UNPUBLISHED DATA
SUPPLIED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

This chart brings out the striking differences among regions. Beef and veal are unimportant in the South and pork unimportant in the West and in the North Atlantic regions.

In the U. S. pork is by far the most important home-produced meat. However, in the West, which include the range States, beef and veal came first.

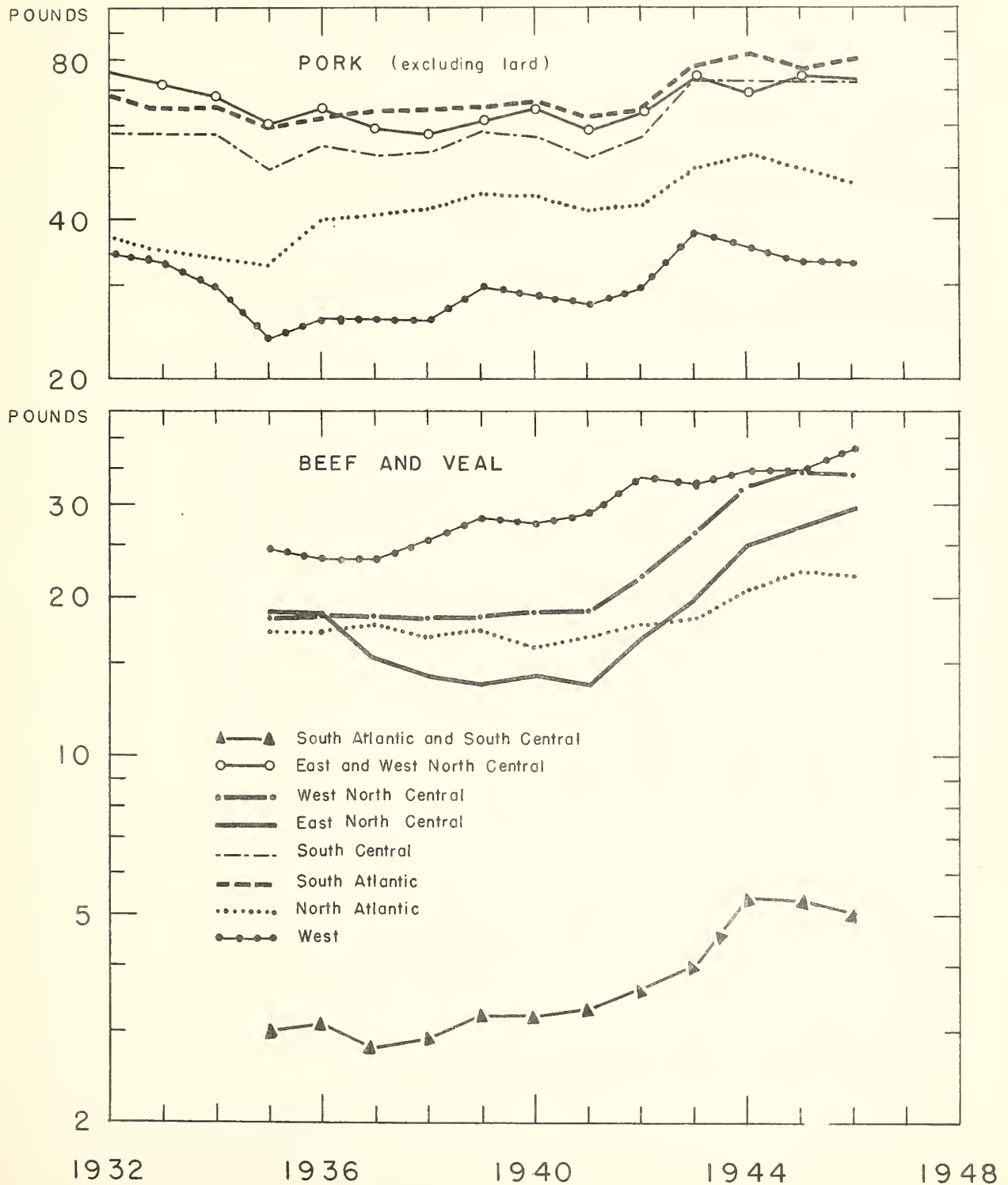
Although chart F-2 shows some downward trend from 1924 to 1940, from 1936 to 1940 in most regions consumption of home-produced pork, beef, and veal was either moving up or fairly stable. The use of freezer lockers may have been influential.

Production of farm-slaughtered meat for consumption or for sale, per person per year by persons living on farms, by region, 1932-46

Year	Pork (excluding lard) dressed weight				
	North Atlantic	East and West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1932....	37	76	69	58	34
1933....	35	73	65	58	33
1934....	34	69	65	58	30
1935....	33	61	60	50	24
1936....	40	65	63	55	26
1937....	41	60	64	53	26
1938....	42	59	65	54	26
1939....	45	62	66	59	30
1940....	45	66	68	58	29
1941....	42	60	63	53	28
1942....	43	65	65	58	30
1943....	51	76	79	75	38
1944....	54	71	83	74	36
1945....	51	76	78	74	34
1946....	48	75	82	74	34
	Beef and veal--dressed weight				
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South	West
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935....	17.2	18.5	18.4	3.0	24.3
1936....	17.3	18.5	18.4	3.1	23.8
1937....	17.8	15.2	18.4	2.8	23.8
1938....	16.8	14.1	18.3	2.9	25.3
1939....	17.3	13.6	18.4	3.2	28.0
1940....	16.2	14.1	18.9	3.2	27.6
1941....	16.8	13.6	18.9	3.3	28.6
1942....	17.7	16.7	21.9	3.6	33.9
1943....	18.2	19.8	26.2	4.0	32.8
1944....	20.7	25.0	32.5	5.4	34.9
1945....	22.3	27.1	34.5	5.3	34.3
1946....	21.8	29.1	34.0	5.0	37.4

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics from unpublished data supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRODUCTION OF FARM - SLAUGHTERED MEAT FOR
CONSUMPTION OR FOR SALE, PER PERSON PER
YEAR BY PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, BY REGION,
1932 - 46



The trend in the quantity of home-produced turkeys consumed shows diverse patterns among the regions. Since 1939 there has been a marked downward trend in the West North Central region where home-produced turkey consumption had been at a high level. The downward trend was less marked in the South Central and the East North Central regions. In the North Atlantic and West regions the trend since 1939 has been up.

Turkeys were not rationed during the war years. Hence it is not strange that an increase in the consumption of home-produced turkeys similar to that for meat shown on charts F-2 and F-3 did not occur.

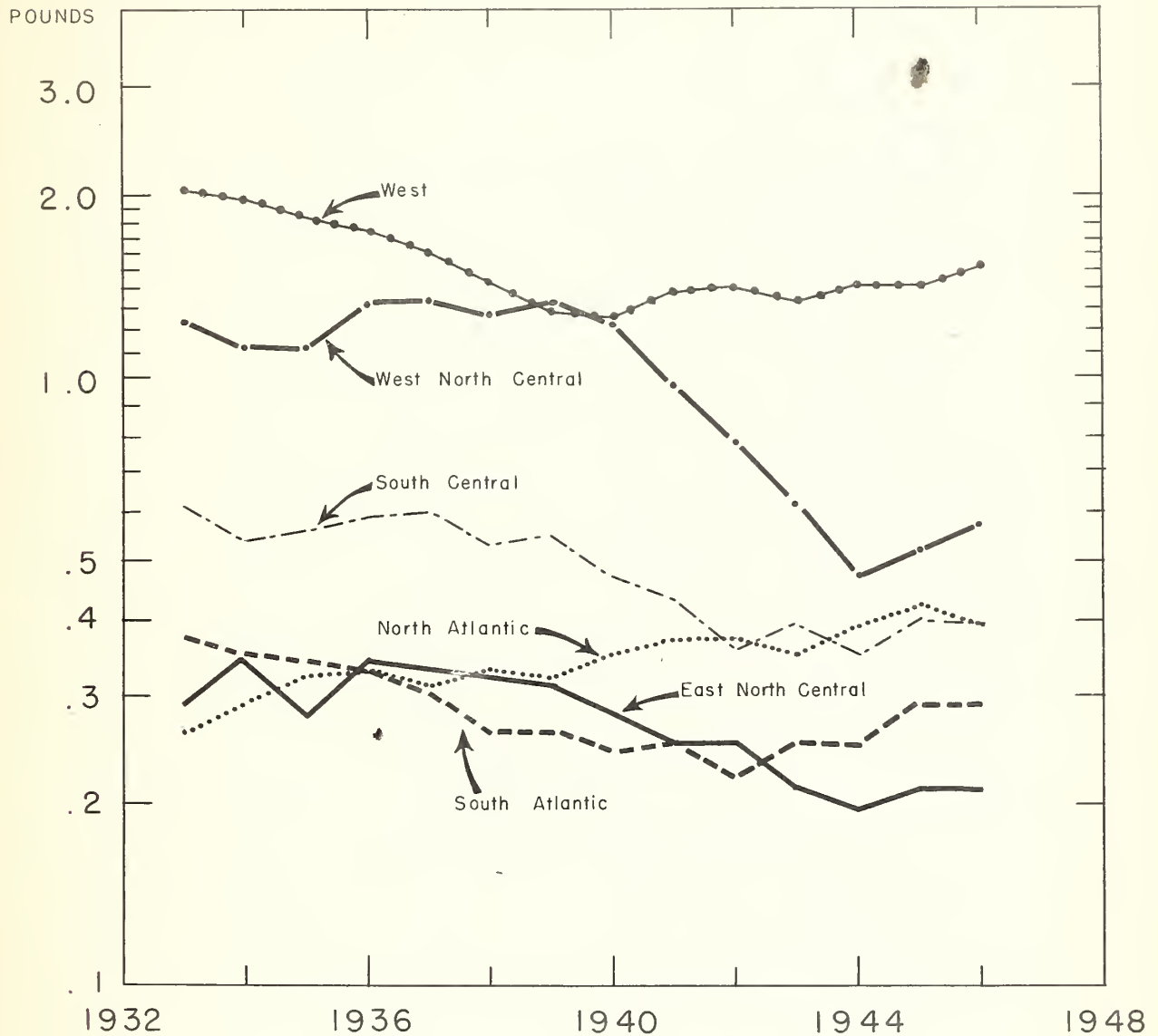
Home-produced turkeys consumed per person per year by persons
living on farms, by region, 1933-46

Turkeys (Live weight)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West
			Pounds			
1933	0.26	0.29	1.23	0.37	0.61	2.09
1934	.29	.34	1.11	.35	.54	1.96
1935	.32	.28	1.11	.34	.56	1.84
1936	.33	.34	1.31	.33	.59	1.75
1937	.31	.33	1.34	.30	.60	1.60
1938	.33	.32	1.26	.26	.53	1.42
1939	.32	.31	1.31	.26	.55	1.29
1940	.35	.28	1.21	.24	.47	1.25
1941	.37	.25	.96	.25	.43	1.39
1942	.37	.25	.78	.22	.36	1.40
1943	.35	.21	.62	.25	.39	1.34
1944	.39	.19	.47	.25	.35	1.41
1945	.42	.21	.52	.29	.40	1.42
1946	.39	.21	.57	.29	.39	1.52

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics using data supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOME-PRODUCED TURKEYS CONSUMED PER PERSON PER YEAR BY PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, BY REGION, 1933 - 46



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8692-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: COMPILED BY BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS USING DATA SUPPLIED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The trend in the per capita consumption of home-produced eggs and chickens by farm families is relatively constant. There is, however, a relationship between the rate of increase in the consumption of eggs and the level of consumption. The lower the level of consumption, the greater the rate of increase.

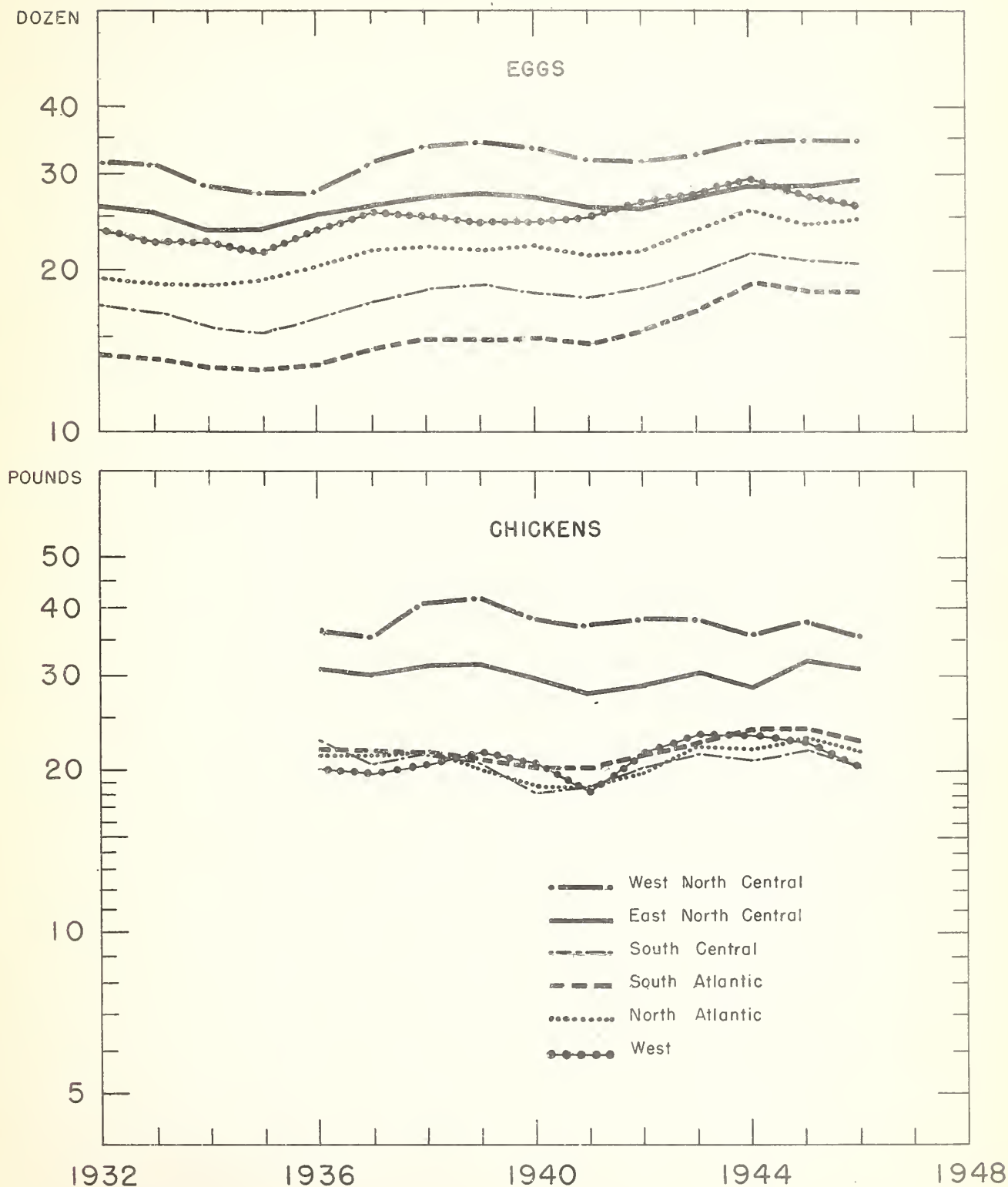
It is of interest that the consumption of both home-produced eggs and chickens is relatively low in the South.

Home-produced eggs and chickens consumed per person per year by
persons living on farms, by region, 1932-46

Year	Eggs					
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West
	<u>Dozen</u>	<u>Dozen</u>	<u>Dozen</u>	<u>Dozen</u>	<u>Dozen</u>	<u>Dozen</u>
1932....	19.1	26.0	31.5	13.9	17.3	23.8
1933....	18.9	25.6	31.2	13.6	16.8	22.8
1934....	18.8	23.7	28.4	13.2	15.6	22.1
1935....	19.0	23.7	27.5	13.0	15.2	21.6
1936....	20.3	25.1	27.8	13.4	16.1	23.3
1937....	21.7	26.1	31.2	14.2	17.4	25.1
1938....	22.0	27.1	33.8	14.8	18.4	25.0
1939....	21.7	27.8	34.3	14.8	18.7	24.5
1940....	22.0	27.2	33.4	14.8	18.1	24.4
1941....	21.1	26.0	31.9	14.6	17.7	25.0
1942....	21.8	26.0	31.8	15.3	18.5	26.2
1943....	23.7	27.1	32.4	16.6	19.8	27.6
1944....	25.7	28.4	34.7	18.8	21.3	29.2
1945....	24.1	28.4	34.8	18.1	20.9	27.3
1946....	24.4	29.2	34.5	18.1	20.6	26.0
	Chickens (Live weight)					
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1936....	21.1	30.4	36.2	21.5	22.5	19.9
1937....	21.0	29.8	34.9	21.3	20.4	19.4
1938....	21.5	31.0	40.4	21.4	21.1	20.4
1939....	20.1	31.2	41.5	20.8	20.4	21.2
1940....	18.6	29.3	37.4	20.1	18.1	20.4
1941....	18.3	27.9	36.8	20.1	19.2	20.1
1942....	19.5	28.5	37.8	21.2	20.2	21.4
1943....	21.9	30.1	37.6	22.3	21.5	23.0
1944....	21.7	28.6	35.0	23.5	20.8	22.9
1945....	22.6	31.8	37.1	23.6	21.6	22.3
1946....	21.4	30.7	34.9	22.1	20.3	20.3

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics using data supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOME-PRODUCED EGGS AND CHICKENS CONSUMED PER PERSON PER YEAR BY PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, BY REGION, 1932-46



There is some tendency for the per capita consumption of home-produced whole milk to increase. The tendency is pronounced only in the South Central and South Atlantic regions especially in the former.

There is evidence from studies made that the South consumes as much buttermilk and skim milk as whole milk while in other regions the consumption of these is very small. Therefore, in appraising the differences in the level of milk consumption by regions as shown in this chart, one should recognize the fact that total milk consumption in the South is not as low as it appears.

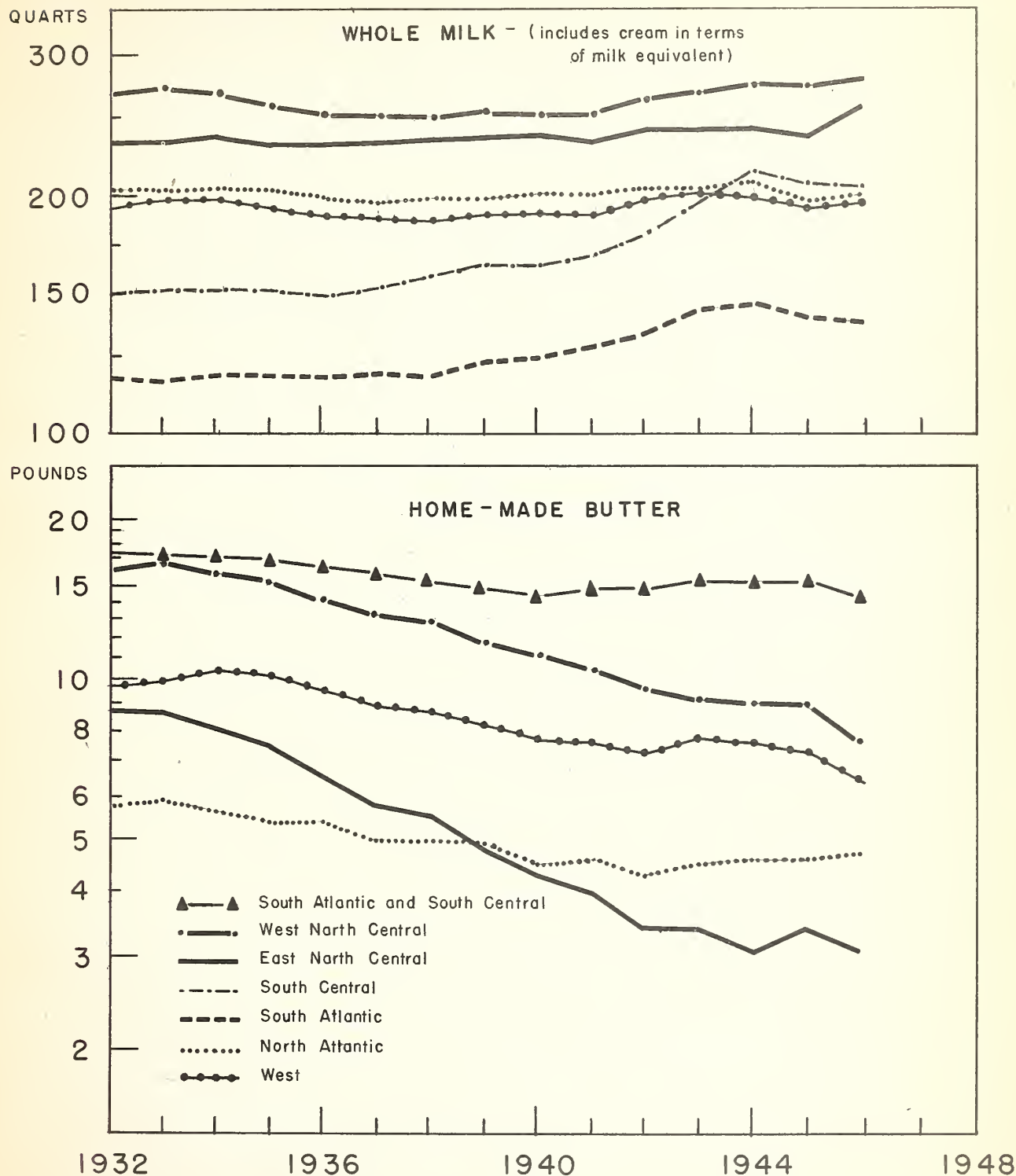
In the West and East North Central regions the home-made butter consumed has been declining rapidly. A less marked decline has been occurring in the West and North Atlantic. In the South which is far above the other regions in the quantity of home-made butter consumed per person the decline since 1932 has been very slight.

Home-produced whole milk and home-made butter consumed per person per year by persons living on farms, by region, 1932-46

Year	Milk (in quarts)					
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West
1932	203	234	267	117	150	191
1933	202	234	272	116	151	196
1934	204	236	268	119	152	196
1935	202	232	258	118	151	192
1936	199	232	251	118	149	189
1937	195	233	250	119	152	186
1938	197	235	250	117	156	185
1939	196	237	253	123	162	189
1940	200	236	251	125	161	189
1941	200	234	254	129	166	189
1942	203	240	263	134	179	196
1943	204	241	269	144	195	201
1944	207	242	275	146	212	199
1945	196	239	274	140	205	193
1946	200	257	277	137	203	195
	Butter (in pounds)					
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South	West	
1932	5.8	8.7	16.0	17.2	9.6	
1933	5.9	8.7	16.4	17.0	9.9	
1934	5.7	8.1	15.6	17.0	10.4	
1935	5.4	7.5	15.2	16.7	10.1	
1936	5.4	6.6	14.0	16.2	9.5	
1937	5.0	5.8	13.2	15.7	8.9	
1938	5.0	5.6	12.8	15.2	8.6	
1939	4.9	4.8	11.6	14.8	8.1	
1940	4.5	4.3	11.0	14.2	7.7	
1941	4.6	4.0	10.4	14.6	7.6	
1942	4.3	3.4	9.6	14.9	7.3	
1943	4.5	3.4	9.1	15.2	7.8	
1944	4.6	3.1	9.0	15.2	7.6	
1945	4.6	3.4	8.9	15.2	7.3	
1946	4.7	3.1	7.6	14.3	6.5	

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics using data supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOME - PRODUCED WHOLE MILK AND HOME - MADE BUTTER CONSUMED PER PERSON PER YEAR BY PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, BY REGION, 1932 - 46



Diverse trends are noted among the regions in the per capita consumption of Irish potatoes. In the South, in contrast to the other regions, there is a marked upward trend. A marked drop occurred in the four remaining regions for 1943 to 1946.

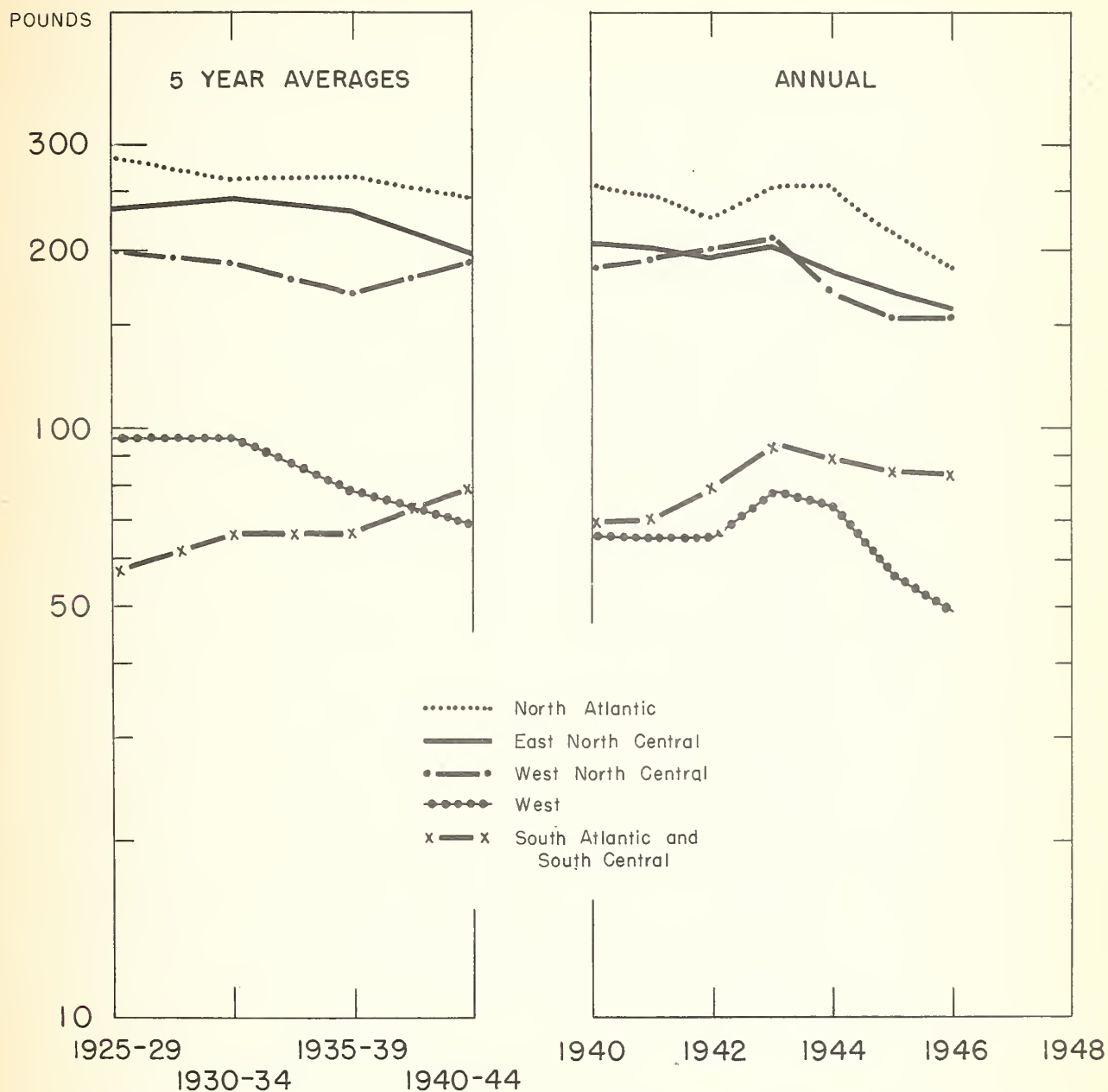
Home-produced Irish potatoes consumed per person per year by persons living on farms, by region, 5-year averages 1925-44, annual 1940-46

Potatoes

Year	5-year averages 1925-44				
	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South	West
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1925-1929...	286	236	198	57	96
1930-1934...	266	245	190	66	96
1935-1939...	266	233	168	66	78
1940-1944...	247	196	191	79	69
	Annual 1940-46				
1940.....	251	203	185	69	65
1941.....	249	200	192	70	65
1942.....	227	195	199	78	65
1943.....	251	201	210	93	78
1944.....	258	181	169	88	74
1945.....	213	167	153	84	56
1946.....	185	156	151	83	49

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics using data supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOME-PRODUCED IRISH POTATOES CONSUMED PER PERSON PER YEAR BY PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS, BY REGION, 5-YEAR AVERAGES 1925-44, ANNUAL 1940-46



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SOURCE: COMPILED BY BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS USING DATA SUPPLIED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

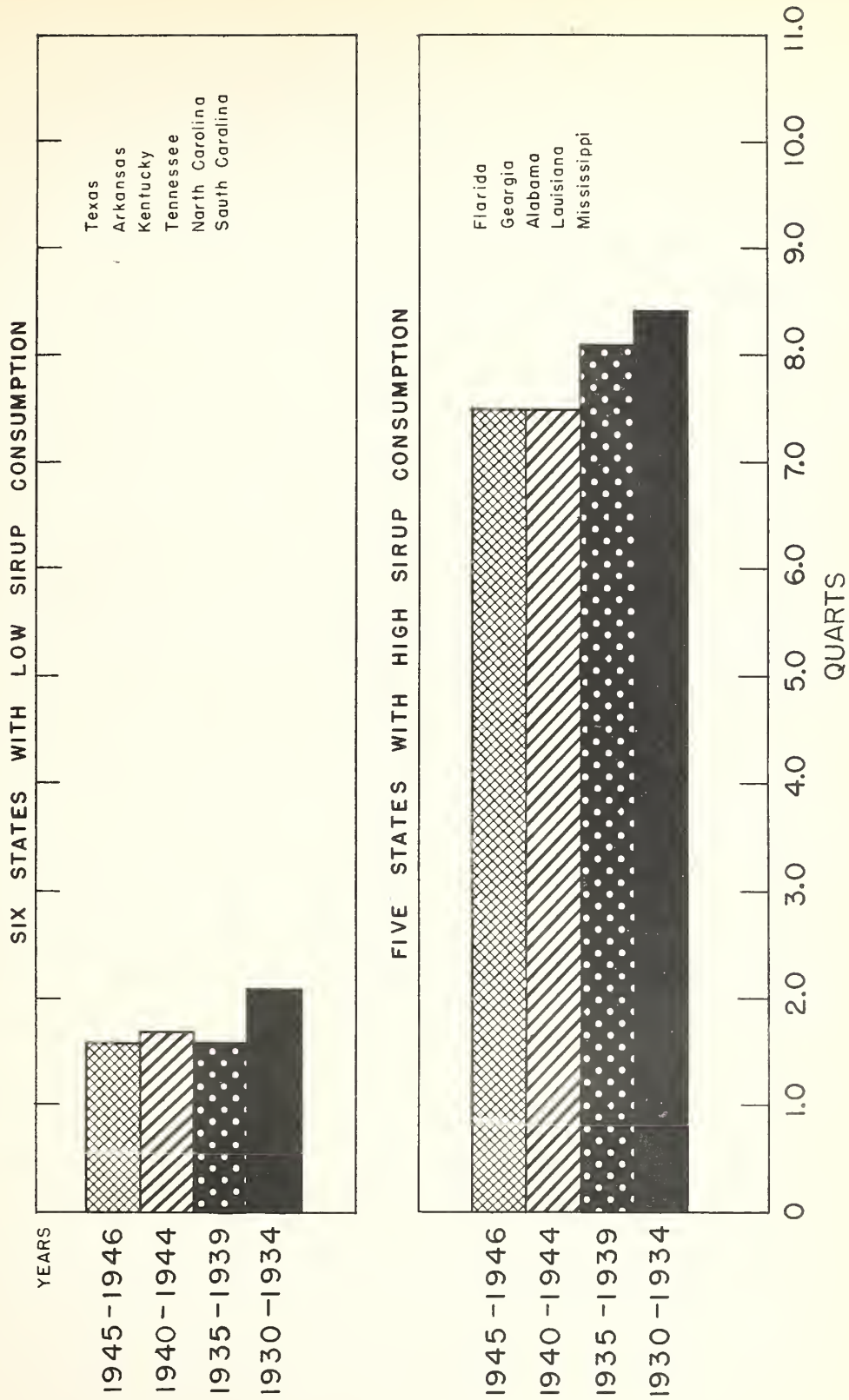
There is a downward trend in the consumption of home-produced sirup. However, the quantity of sirup consumed still remains very high in five of the eleven States leading in the production of sirup for home use.

Home-produced sirup consumed per person per year by persons living on farms in eleven southern States, five year averages, 1930-44; two year average, 1945-46

State	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945-46
	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts
Six States with low-sirup consumption..	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.6
South Carolina	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.2
North Carolina	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4
Kentucky	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.0
Tennessee	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.8
Arkansas	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3
Texas	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0
Five States with high-sirup consumption	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.5
Louisiana	3.5	6.9	6.7	7.9
Mississippi	10.6	8.4	8.2	9.4
Alabama	9.0	8.1	8.1	7.8
Georgia	9.2	9.0	7.2	5.8
Florida	5.6	6.0	5.8	4.1

Source: Compiled by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics from data supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

HOME - PRODUCED SIRUP CONSUMED PER PERSON PER YEAR BY PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS IN ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES, FIVE YEAR AVERAGES, 1930-44 TWO-YEAR AVERAGE, 1945-46



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SOURCE: COMPUTED BY BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS USING DATA SUPPLIED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

High incomes of farm families in general during war years did not wipe out poor diets. Some facts are provided in this chart about the quality of diets of farm families in one county in Georgia and another in Ohio during the summer of 1945. The counties surveyed had farm incomes slightly below the average of the South and the North Central region, respectively.

The comparison shown here relates to calcium. It was selected to measure adequacy because many families had insufficient calcium in their diets. The recommended allowances of the National Research Council were used to measure the quality of the diets. Those with less than two-thirds of the recommended allowances were rated unsatisfactory; those with two-thirds or more were rated satisfactory.

Georgia families fared worse than Ohio families and among themselves showed considerable variation by race and tenure. Negro sharecroppers and farm laborers were considerably worse off than any other farm group in the county. Differences among these tenure groups in the South were in part caused by differences in income and family size. But tenure apart from these appears to have a bearing on whether families have adequate diets.

Higher incomes for many families, tenure arrangements that promote large quantities of home-produced food, and education in foods and nutrition all have a place in improvement of farm family diets.

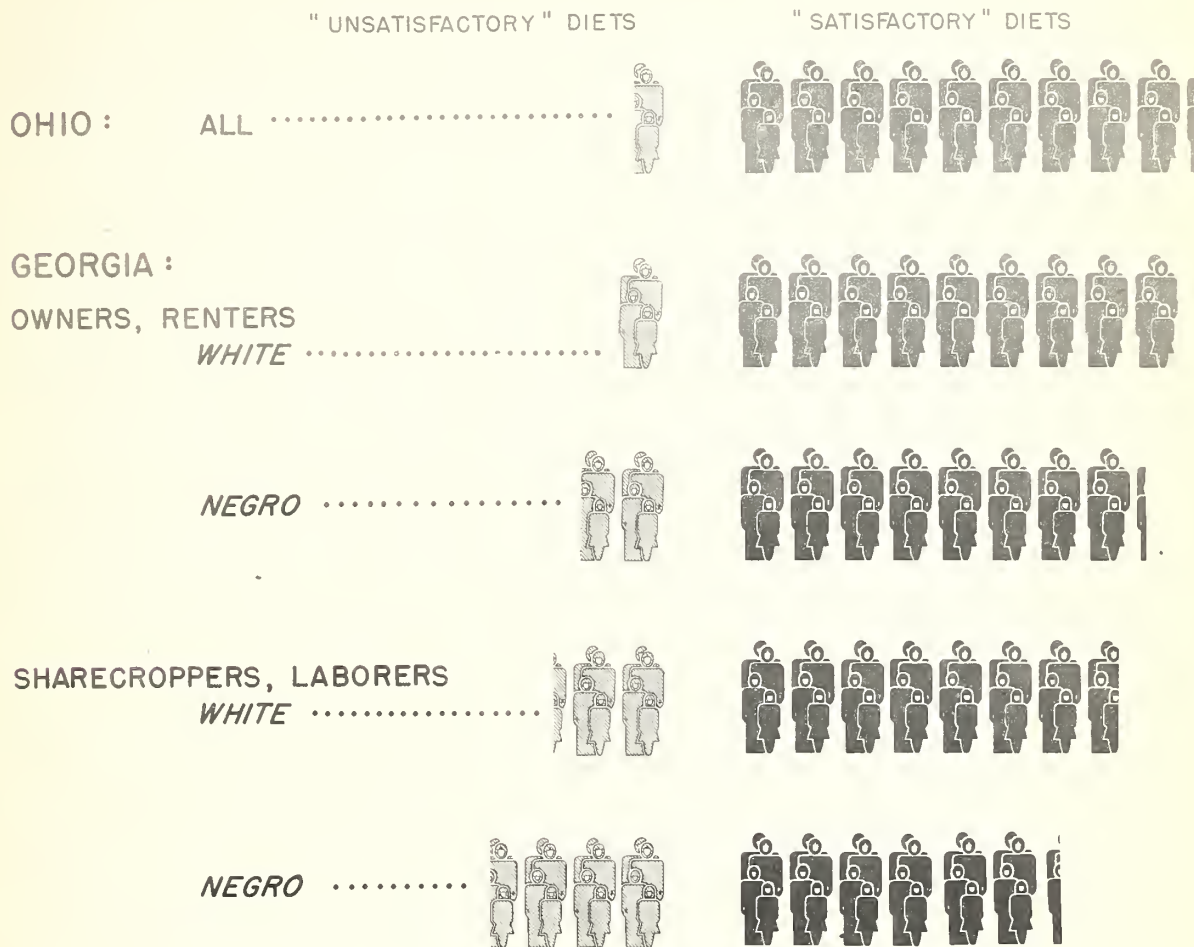
Percentage of diets classified "satisfactory" ^{1/} and "unsatisfactory" in calcium, farm families in an Ohio county and Georgia county, summer 1945

Farm families	Diets classified according to calcium level	
	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
	Percent	Percent
Ohio: All.....	7	93
Georgia		
Owners, renters		
White.....	10	90
Negro.....	18	82
Sharecroppers, farm laborers		
White.....	23	77
Negro.....	35	65

^{1/} Family diets were termed "satisfactory" in calcium if they contained at least 67 percent of the recommended calcium allowance of the National Research Council; all others were termed "unsatisfactory."

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics—Survey of Food Consumption by Open-Country Families, 1945.

PERCENTAGE OF DIETS 'SATISFACTORY' AND 'UNSATISFACTORY' IN CALCIUM, FARM FAMILIES IN AN OHIO AND A GEORGIA COUNTY, SUMMER, 1945



DIETS FURNISHING —

" SATISFACTORY " $\frac{2}{3}$ or more

" UNSATISFACTORY " less than $\frac{2}{3}$, of NRC dietary allowance

Each symbol represents 10% of farm families

Since only 35 percent of the Negro families surveyed in the Georgia county in the summer of 1945 had satisfactory diets, it is of interest to note in what way their diets were unsatisfactory. More than half the diets of the Negro farm families were unsatisfactory in vitamin A value. About a fourth were unsatisfactory in calcium and ascorbic acid and close to one-fifth were unsatisfactory in riboflavin.

When diets were short in only one dietary factor, it was usually vitamin A value. When they were short in only two, these were usually vitamin A value and ascorbic acid. When they were short in three or more, they were usually vitamin A value and calcium with one or more of ascorbic acid, riboflavin, protein and calories.

Diets that were unsatisfactory in vitamin A value were usually low in green and yellow vegetables, and often low in milk products and butter as well. Sweetpotatoes were out of season at the time of the survey.

The shortage in calcium was mostly due to the absence or very low consumption of milk by these families. As many as 19 percent reported no milk and another 40 percent had less than a cup a day for each person.

Ascorbic acid was short in diets that contained little or no tomatoes and citrus fruit and only small quantities of potatoes and other vegetables and fruit.

Riboflavin shortages were usually found in diets low in consumption of grain products, milk, or meat.

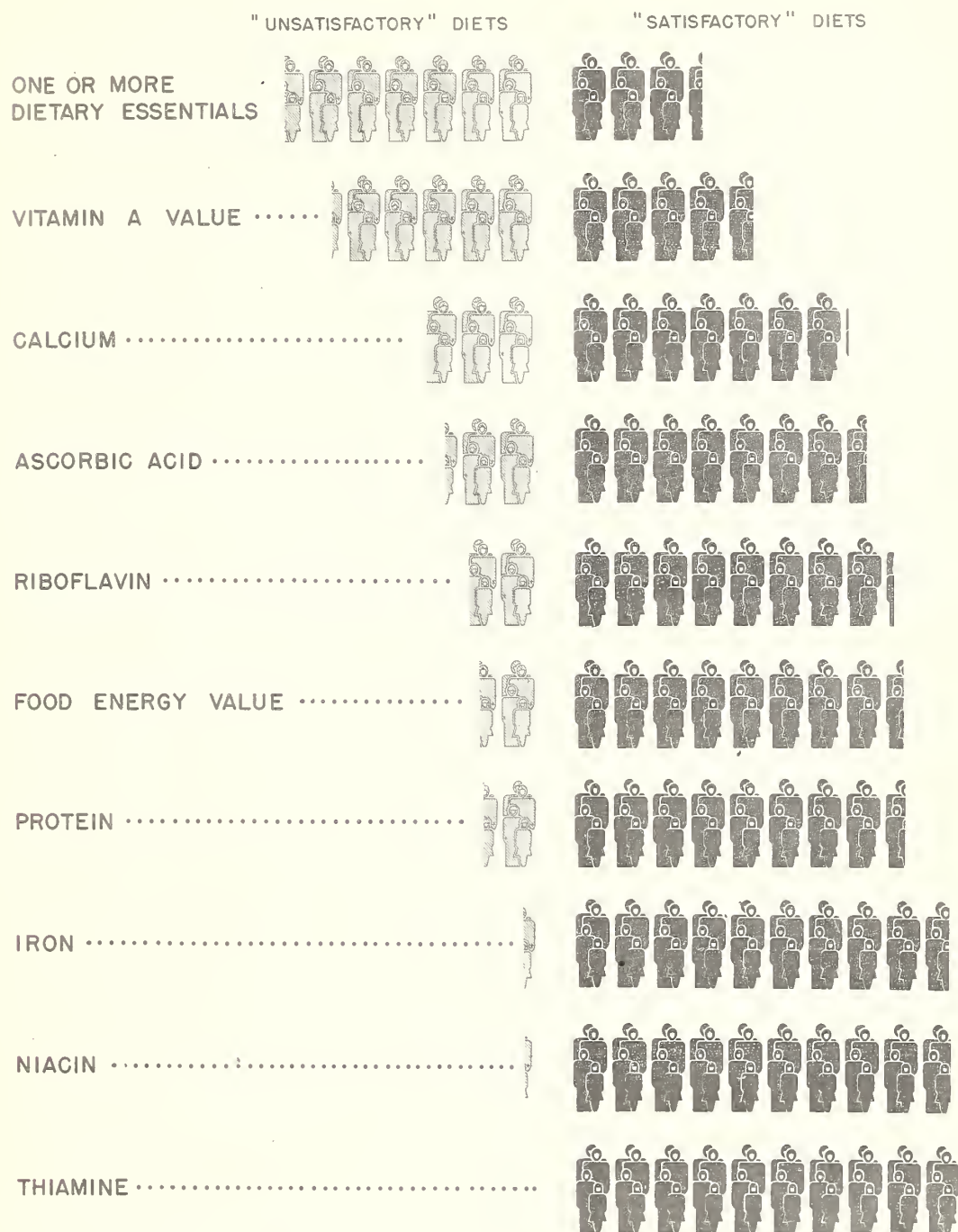
Percentage of diets classified as "satisfactory" ^{1/} and "unsatisfactory" in calories and eight nutrients, Negro farm families in a Georgia county, summer 1945

Dietary essentials	Diets classified	
	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
	Percent	Percent
One or more dietary essential ..	65	35
Vitamin A value	53	47
Calcium	29	71
Ascorbic acid	24	76
Riboflavin	18	82
Food energy value	15	85
Protein	15	85
Iron	3	97
Niacin	2	98
Thiamine	0	100

^{1/} Family diets were termed "satisfactory" in a dietary essential if they contained at least 67 percent of the recommended allowance of the National Research Council; those containing less than 67 percent were termed "unsatisfactory."

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics -
Survey of Food Consumption by Open-County Families, 1945.

PERCENTAGE OF DIETS 'SATISFACTORY' AND 'UNSATISFACTORY' IN CALORIES AND EIGHT NUTRIENTS, NEGRO FARM FAMILIES IN A GEORGIA COUNTY, SUMMER, 1945



DIETS FURNISHING —

"SATISFACTORY" $\frac{2}{3}$ or more

"UNSATISFACTORY" less than $\frac{2}{3}$, of NRC dietary allowance

Each symbol represents 10% of farm families

Annual per capita spending for clothing by account-keeping
farm families in four States, 1932-46

Year	Expenditure				Expenditure adjusted for price change			
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
					1910-14 = 100			
1932	\$22	1/	1/	1/	\$19	1/	1/	1/
1933	25	3/ \$18	1/	1/	22	3/ \$15	1/	1/
1934	31	3/ 21	\$28	\$29	23	3/ 16	\$22	\$22
1935	34	3/ 29	37	30	27	3/ 23	30	24
1936	37	30	36	26	30	24	28	21
1937	42	29	36	34	32	22	27	26
1938	37	24	35	31	29	19	28	24
1939	39	22	35	30	32	18	28	25
1940	41	30	35	31	32	23	28	25
1941	47	38	44	34	34	27	31	25
1942	61	45	54	41	36	26	31	24
1943	66	47	56	51	35	25	30	27
1944	67	51	65	60	33	25	31	29
1945	71	51	2/ 67	55	32	23	2/ 30	25
1946	91	65	1/	73	37	26	1/	29
Relative expenditure, 1937-40 = 100								
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
	Unadjusted				Adjusted for price change			
1932	56	1/	1/	1/	61	1/	1/	1/
1933	62	67	1/	1/	70	73	1/	1/
1934	78	82	81	92	74	78	79	88
1935	85	111	107	94	86	112	108	96
1936	93	114	101	81	96	117	101	84
1937	105	110	101	109	102	107	97	104
1938	93	92	99	97	93	93	101	96
1939	100	84	100	96	102	88	101	100
1940	102	113	101	98	102	112	101	100
1941	119	145	124	108	109	132	112	100
1942	154	173	153	131	115	127	112	96
1943	168	180	160	162	112	122	108	108
1944	170	193	184	188	106	122	112	116
1945	178	193	191	174	102	112	108	100
1946	(231)	247	1/	230	118	127	1/	116

1/ Data not available.

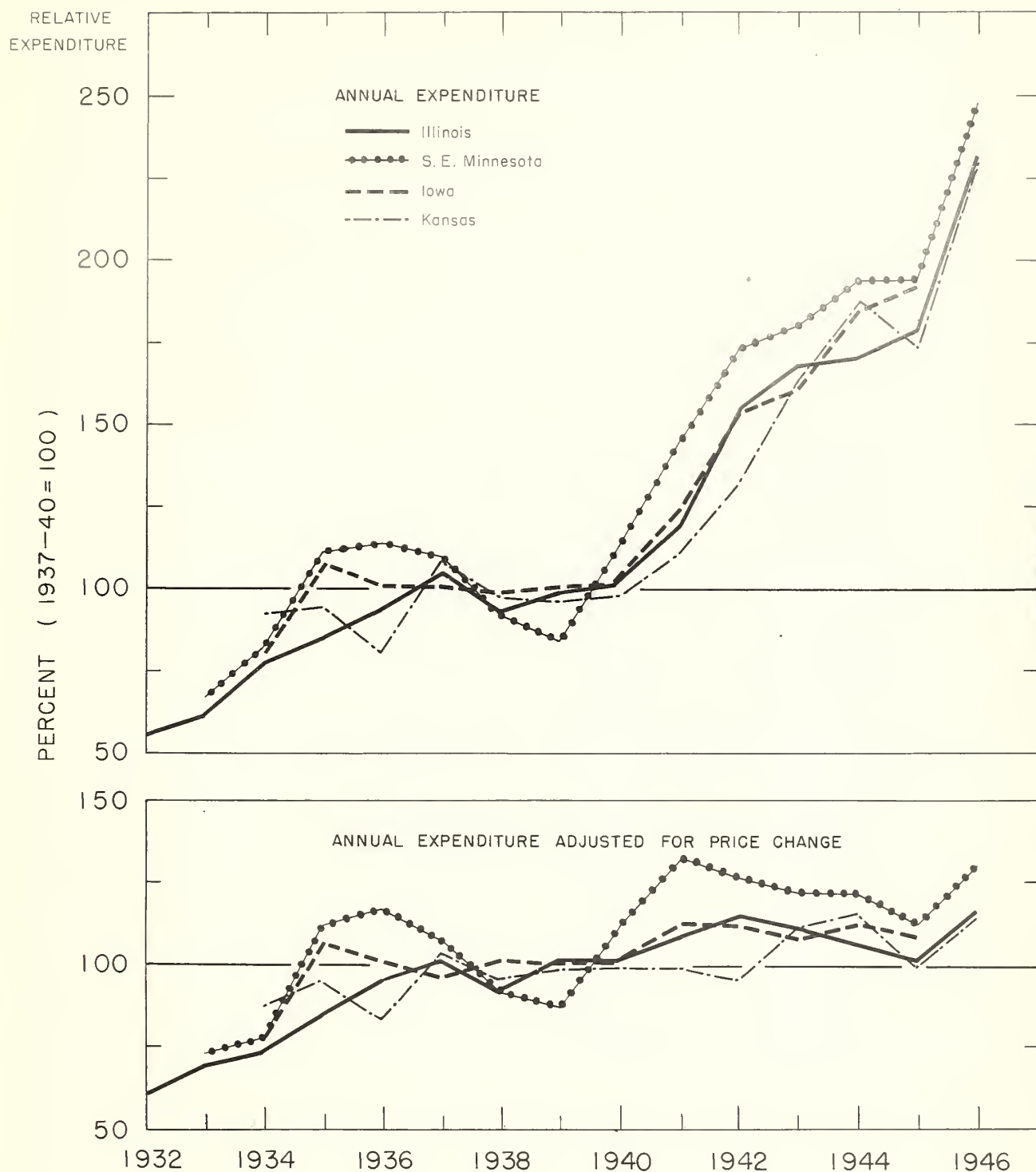
2/ Revised.

3/ Estimated.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, S.E. Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas.

Here is the picture on rate of change in spending for clothing by account-keeping families. As with many of the other categories the increase for 1937 to 1940 was much the same in each of the four States. The slowing down of the increase from 1942 to 1945 may have been due to limited supplies in rural communities. The marked upturn for 1945 to 1946 may be the result of a backlog of demand being at least partly met. The expenditures are adjusted for price change. The data suggest that from 1942 to 1945 farm families tended each year to buy a smaller quantity of clothing.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA SPENDING FOR CLOTHING BY
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN FOUR STATES, 1932-46
(1937-40 = 100)



Number of pairs of shoes purchased annually per child by
 number of children in family--children aged 2-11 in white
 families living in the South

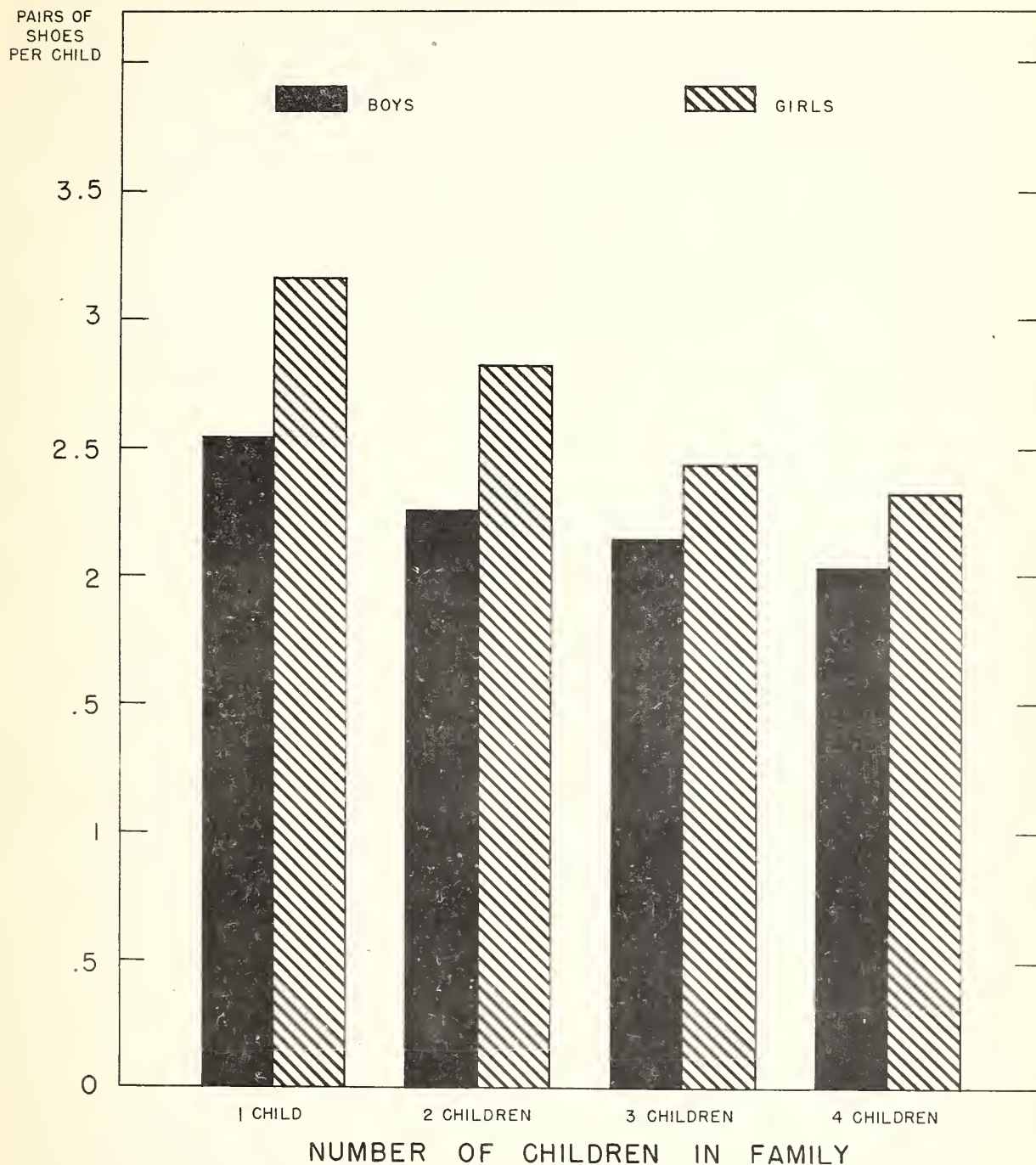
Sex	Number of children in family			
	1	2	3	4
Boys	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
Girls	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.3

Source: Farm Family Living Expenditures, 1945.

Families with one child purchased, on the average, about two and one-half pairs of shoes a year if the child was a boy and about three and one-quarter pairs if a girl. However, families with more children bought fewer pairs per child. Families with four children purchased, on the average, about two pairs a year for a boy and a little over two and one-quarter pairs a year for a girl.

The families included in this analysis are those with husband and wife, with one or more children under 12 and no others. No selection was made on the basis of income. However, farm families with higher incomes usually have larger families, so income is probably not a factor in this comparison.

NUMBER OF PAIRS OF SHOES PURCHASED ANNUALLY PER CHILD
BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY *
CHILDREN AGED 2-11 IN WHITE FAMILIES LIVING IN THE SOUTH



* FOR SELECTED FAMILY TYPES, FAMILIES WITH HUSBANDS AND WIVES WITH ONE OR MORE CHILDREN, INCLUDED IN FARM FAMILY LIVING EXPENDITURES, 1945.

Clothing Expenditures of Farm Husbands and Wives by Income ^{1/}

(Expenditures of husbands in families with \$500-\$1,000 income = 100)

	Total Annual Family Income			
	\$500-\$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,500	\$1,500-\$2,000	\$2,000-\$3,000
Husbands ...	100	129	143	175
Wives	108	141	181	207

^{1/} These data have been restricted to husbands and wives in families with an only child under 12 in order to obtain a more homogeneous group. The figures also have been adjusted to take out the effect of differences in the age of the child by income class.

Source: Adapted from U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 489, based on Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36.

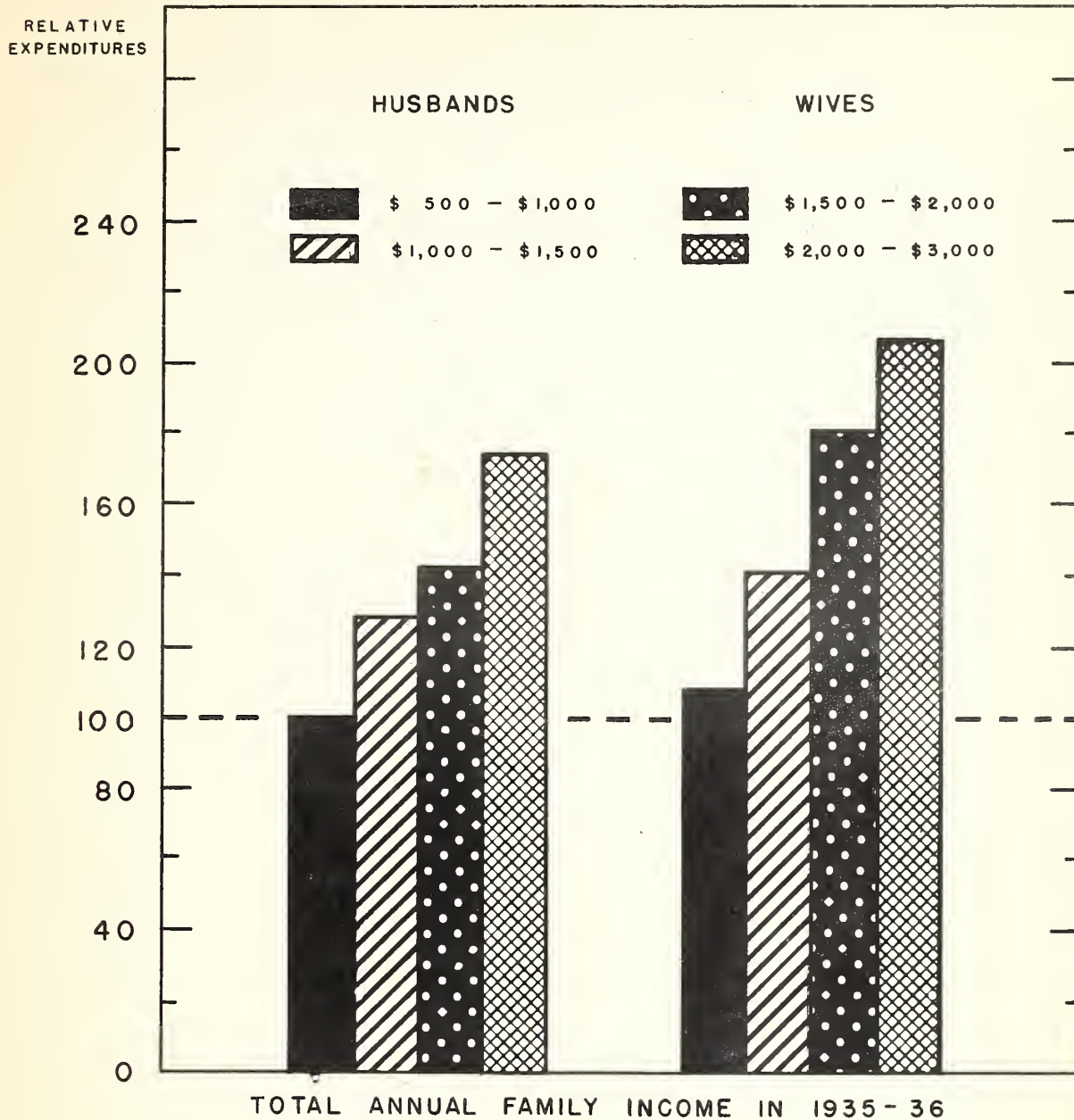
This chart was designed to show the effect of income on the clothing expenditures of farm husbands and wives. It also shows the relative difference in the clothing expenditures of husbands and wives in families with approximately the same income and of the same type (only child was under 12.)

Clothing expenditures of husbands and wives rose markedly with income, with that of wives moving faster. For example, the husbands in families in the highest income class shown spent about 75 percent more for clothing than those in the lowest income class. The wives showed about a 90 percent increase between the same classes.

The farm wives spent more than their husbands for clothing in every income class, the difference becoming greater as income increased. For the lowest income class shown the difference was less than 10 percent, but for the highest income class the difference was nearly 20 percent.

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FARM HUSBANDS AND WIVES BY INCOME*

(EXPENDITURES OF HUSBANDS IN FAMILIES WITH \$500 - \$1,000 INCOME = 100)



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* Middle Atlantic and North Central farm families with an only child under 12 years.

Clothing Expenditures of Husbands and Wives by Place of Residence 1/
 (Expenditures of farm husbands = 100)

	Middle Atlantic and North Central Farms	Middle Atlantic and North Central Villages	North Central Small Cities
Husbands	100	134	150
Wives	115	153	169

1/ This comparison was restricted to husbands and wives in families whose only child was under 12 years in order to obtain a more homogeneous group. These data have been adjusted so that differences in the age of the child and in income between the farm, village, and small city families do not affect the comparison. Data for the comparisons made are available only for the \$500 - \$3,000 income families.

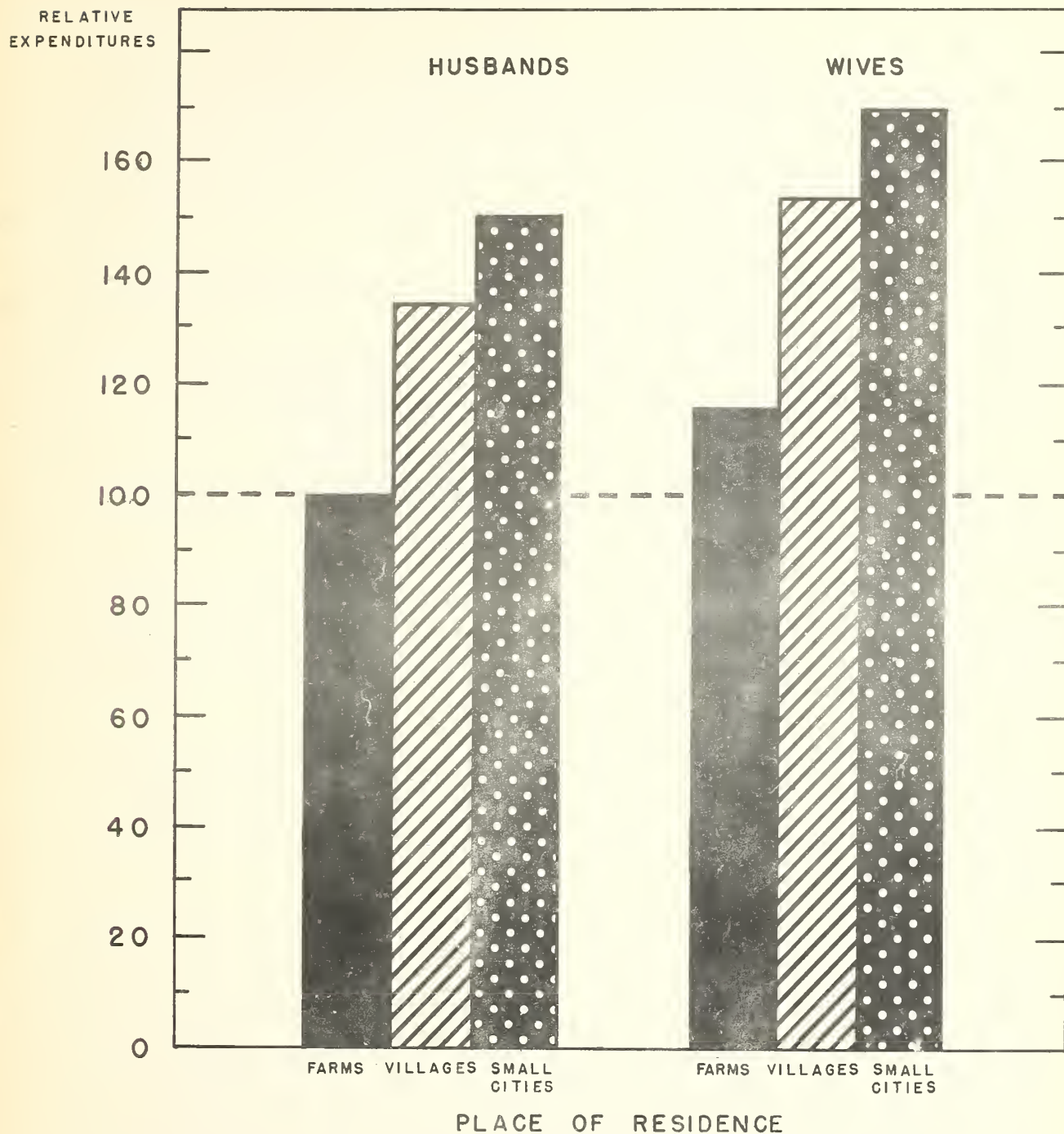
Source: Adapted from U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 489, based on Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36.

This chart shows the effect of place of residence on clothing expenditures of husbands and wives.

Farm husbands and wives in families with an only child under 12 years spent considerably less for their clothing than those living in villages and small cities. Although the wives spent more than their husbands in each place of residence, both showed the same relationship between the farms, villages, and small cities. In the villages and small cities they both spent about one-third more and in the small cities about one-half more than those living on farms.

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE*

(EXPENDITURES OF FARM HUSBANDS = 100)



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* Husbands and wives in families with an only child under 12 years, and with total income between \$500 and \$3,000 in 1935-36; Middle Atlantic and North Central farms, villages, and North Central small cities.

Clothing Expenditures of Farm and Small City Wives by Age 1/

(Expenditures of farm wives under 40 = 100)

Age of Wife	Middle Atlantic and North Central Farms	North Central Small Cities
Under 40	<u>100</u>	147
40 - 60	86	102
60 and over	54	71

1/ The data used in these comparisons are for wives in families without children in 1935-36. This group was selected in order to cut down the number of factors affecting the relationships. The data relate only to families with a total annual income between \$500 and \$1,500 and have been adjusted so as to eliminate the effects of differences in income within the range of income selected for the groups studied.

If data for other income classes are compared much the same relationships are found. However, for the higher income groups the differences between farm and small city wives are somewhat greater.

Source: Adapted from U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 489, based on Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36.

This chart shows the effect of age on the expenditures for clothing by wives without children. It also shows differences in expenditures between farm and small city wives of the same groups.

For both farm and small city wives a marked drop occurred in expenditures as age increased. Farm wives between forty and sixty years of age spent 86 percent as much as those under forty, whereas wives sixty and over spent only 54 percent as much. The differences between the three age groups were even greater for the small city wives.

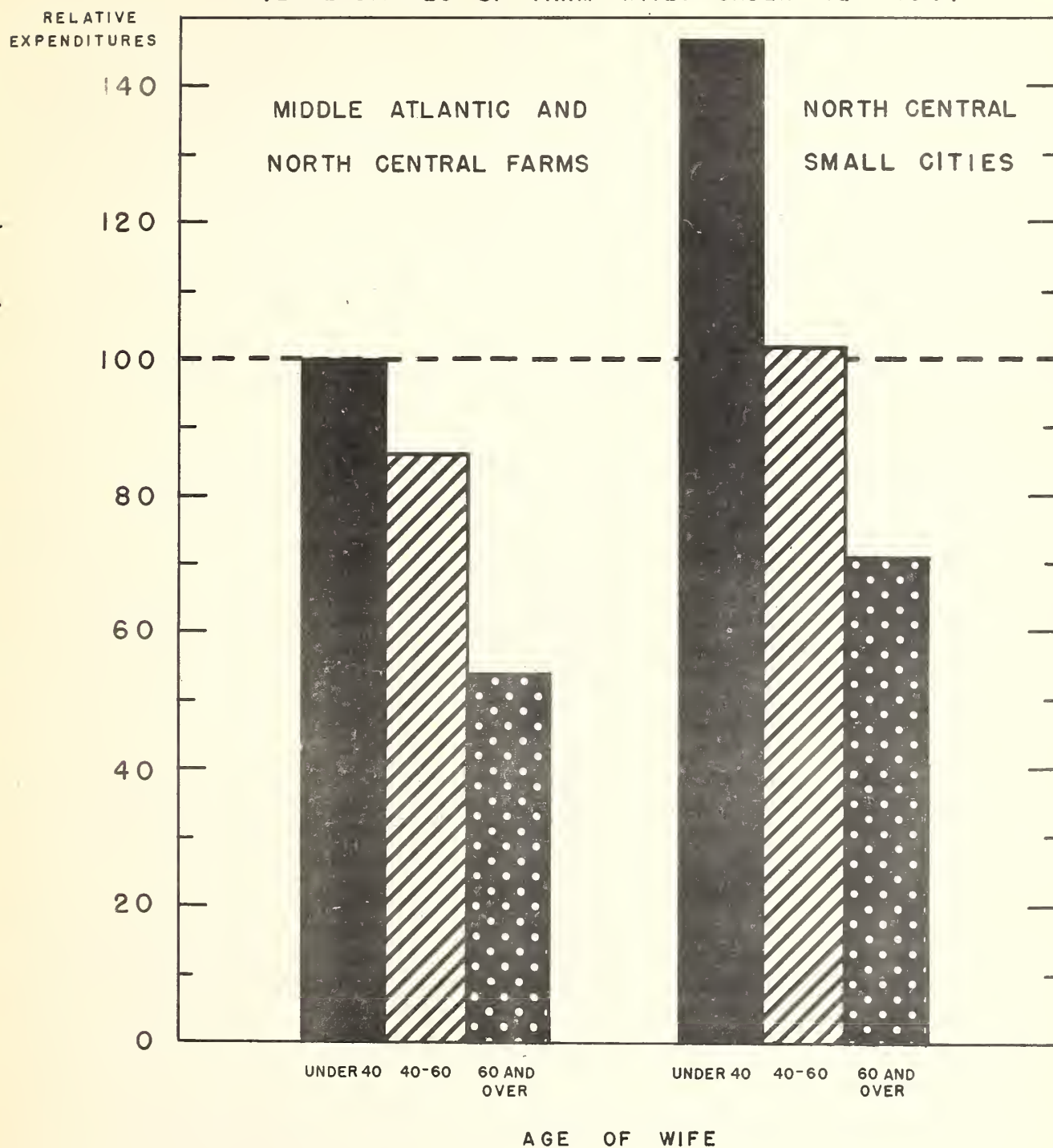
For each age group small city wives spent more than those living on farms. However, the differences between farm and small city groups were less for older than for the younger wives. The urban wives under forty spent nearly 50 percent more than the farm wives of the same age, whereas city women aged sixty and over spent only about 30 percent more than farm women of the same age.

By comparing the relationships shown in this chart with those in the chart for clothing expenditures of husbands by age (Chart G-6) you will see that the wife's clothing expenditures are affected more by age than that of the husbands 2/. For example, farm wives sixty and over spent only 54 percent as much as those under forty while farm husbands in the sixty and over class spent 68 percent as much as the husbands in the youngest age class.

2/ Since the relative expenditure figures on each chart were computed on different bases, the relative expenditures for the wives on one chart should not be compared with those of husbands on the other chart. Actually, the farm wives under forty spent over 5 percent more on clothing than husbands in the same age group but this is not shown in these charts. Each of these charts is intended to show only the variation in clothing expenditures by age and place of residence for husbands or wives separately.

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FARM AND SMALL CITY WIVES BY AGE*

(EXPENDITURES OF FARM WIVES UNDER 40 = 100)



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* Wives in families without children and with a total annual income between \$500 and \$1,500 in 1935-36.

Clothing Expenditures of Farm and Small City Husbands by Age 1/

(Expenditures of farm husbands under 40 = 100)

Age of Husband	Middle Atlantic and North Central Farms	North Central Small Cities
Under 40	100	127
40 - 60	88	97
60 and over	68	81

1/ The data in these comparisons are for husbands in families without children in 1935-36. This group was selected in order to cut down the number of factors affecting the relationships. The data relate only to families with a total annual income between \$500 and \$1,500 and have been adjusted so as to eliminate the effects of differences in income within the range of income selected for the groups studied.

If data for other income classes are compared, much the same relationship would be found.

Source: Adapted from U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 489, based on Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36.

This chart shows the effect of age on the clothing expenditures of husbands in families without children. Also shown are the differences in clothing expenditures between husbands of the same age and income living on farms and in small cities.

Clothing expenditures were markedly less at the older than the younger ages for both husbands living on farms and in small cities. Farm husbands between forty and sixty years of age spent about 88 percent as much as those in the youngest age group whereas husbands sixty and over spent only 68 percent as much. The differences between the three age groups were somewhat greater for the small city husbands.

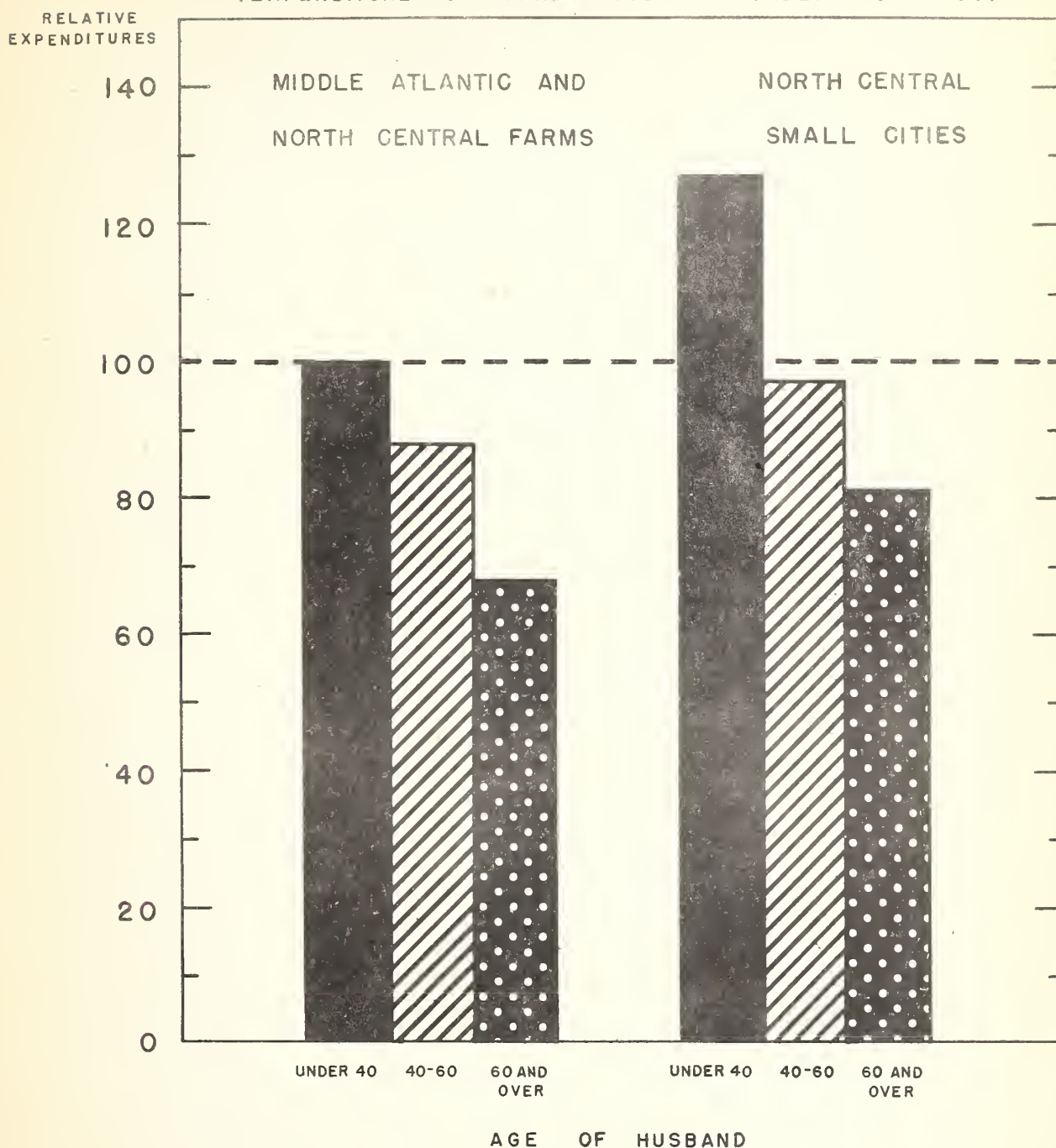
For each age group small city husbands spent more than those living on farms. However, the differences between farm and small city groups were less for older than for the younger husbands. The urban husbands under forty spent about 25 percent more than the farm husbands of the same age, whereas city men aged sixty and over spent only about 20 percent more.

The relationships shown in this chart can be compared with those in the chart for clothing expenditures of wives by age (Chart) to see the difference between the effect of age on the clothing expenditures of husbands and wives 2/. For example, farm husbands sixty and over spent 68 percent as much as those under forty while the farm wives in the oldest age class spent only about 54 percent as much as those under forty.

2/ Since the relative expenditure figures on each chart were computed on different bases, the figures for the husbands on one chart should not be compared with those of wives on the other chart. Actually, the farm husbands under forty spent only about 95 percent as much on clothing as did the farm wives in the same age group, but this is not shown in these two charts. Each of these charts is intended to show only the variation in clothing expenditures by age and place of residence for husbands or wives separately.

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF FARM AND SMALL CITY HUSBANDS BY AGE*

(EXPENDITURE OF FARM HUSBANDS UNDER 40 = 100)



* HUSBANDS IN FAMILIES WITHOUT CHILDREN AND WITH A TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME BETWEEN \$500 AND \$1,500 IN 1935-36.

U. S. DEPT. AGR. NEG. 8702 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 489, BASED ON CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY, 1935-36.

Clothing Expenditures of Husbands and Wives Classified by Number of Children in Family 1/

(Expenditures of farm husbands in families with only child = 100)

Place of Residence	Husbands		Wives	
	Families with one child	Families with two children	Families with one child	Families with two children
Middle Atlantic and				
North Central Farms	100	95	109	96
North Central Small Cities ...	134	116	147	113

1/ The data were selected for families with only one or two children, all under 12 years, in order to eliminate the effect of the age of the child and to a lesser extent the ages of the parents upon the expenditures for clothing. For the comparisons made, data were used only for families who received from \$500 to \$1,500 total annual income in 1935-36. The data were handled so that differences in the ages of the children and in income between the farm, village, and urban families did not affect the results.

Source: Adapted from U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 489, based on Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36.

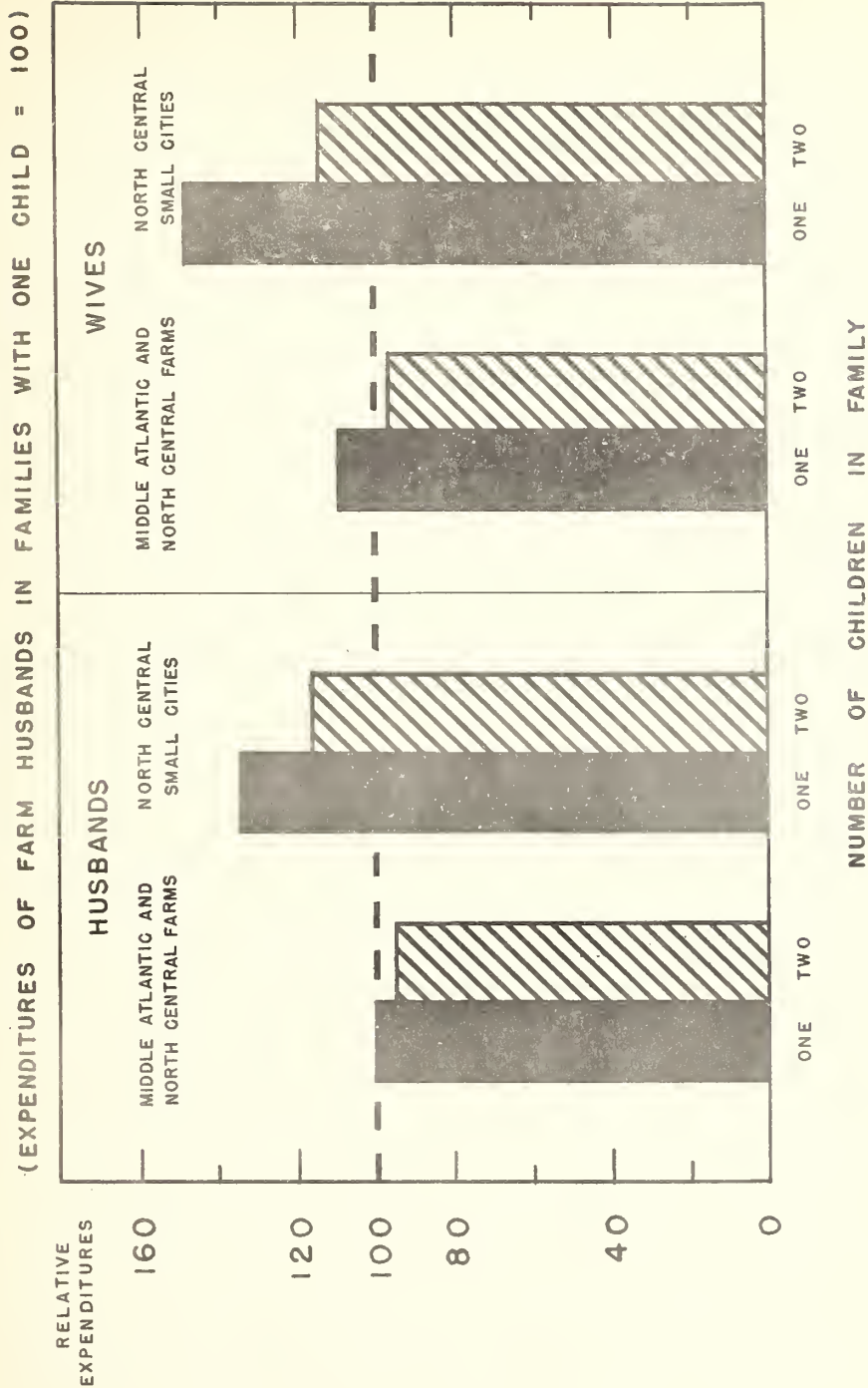
This chart shows the effect of the addition of a child to a family on the expenditures for clothing by husbands and wives. Also shown are expenditure differences between husbands and wives.

Clothing expenditures for husbands in families with two children tended to be only slightly less than those for husbands in families with only one child, whereas clothing expenditures for wives decreased markedly with the addition of one child to the family. The differences are more noticeable for small city than for farm husbands and wives.

Small city husbands of roughly the same age and family income class as farm husbands spent considerably more for clothing than did the farm men. The difference was somewhat less in families with two children than in families with one child. The difference between the expenditures of small city and farm wives in families with one and two children proved to be about the same as those of husbands in the same types of families.

Small city wives as well as farm wives in families with one child spent more than husbands in the same type of families. In the charts titled "Clothing Expenditures of Farm Husbands and Wives by Income" and "Clothing Expenditures of Husbands and Wives by Place of Residence" wives were also found to have spent more for clothing than husbands. However, this chart shows that in families with two children rather than one child expenditures by husbands and wives became approximately equal.

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY*



* FAMILIES WITH ONLY ONE OR TWO CHILDREN ALL UNDER 12 YEARS, AND WITH A TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME BETWEEN \$500 AND \$1,500 IN 1935-36.

U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8703

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: ADAPTED FROM U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 489,
BASED ON CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY, 1935-36.

Indexes of Prices Paid by Farmers for Men's and Women's Clothing,
1939 - June 1947
(June 1939 = 100)

Year	Men's clothing	Women's clothing
1939	101	100
1940	103	101
1941	118	113
1942	142	141
1943	156	164
1944	168	194
1945	178	216
1946	210	239
1947 (Jan.- June)	228	257

Source: Derived from data collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

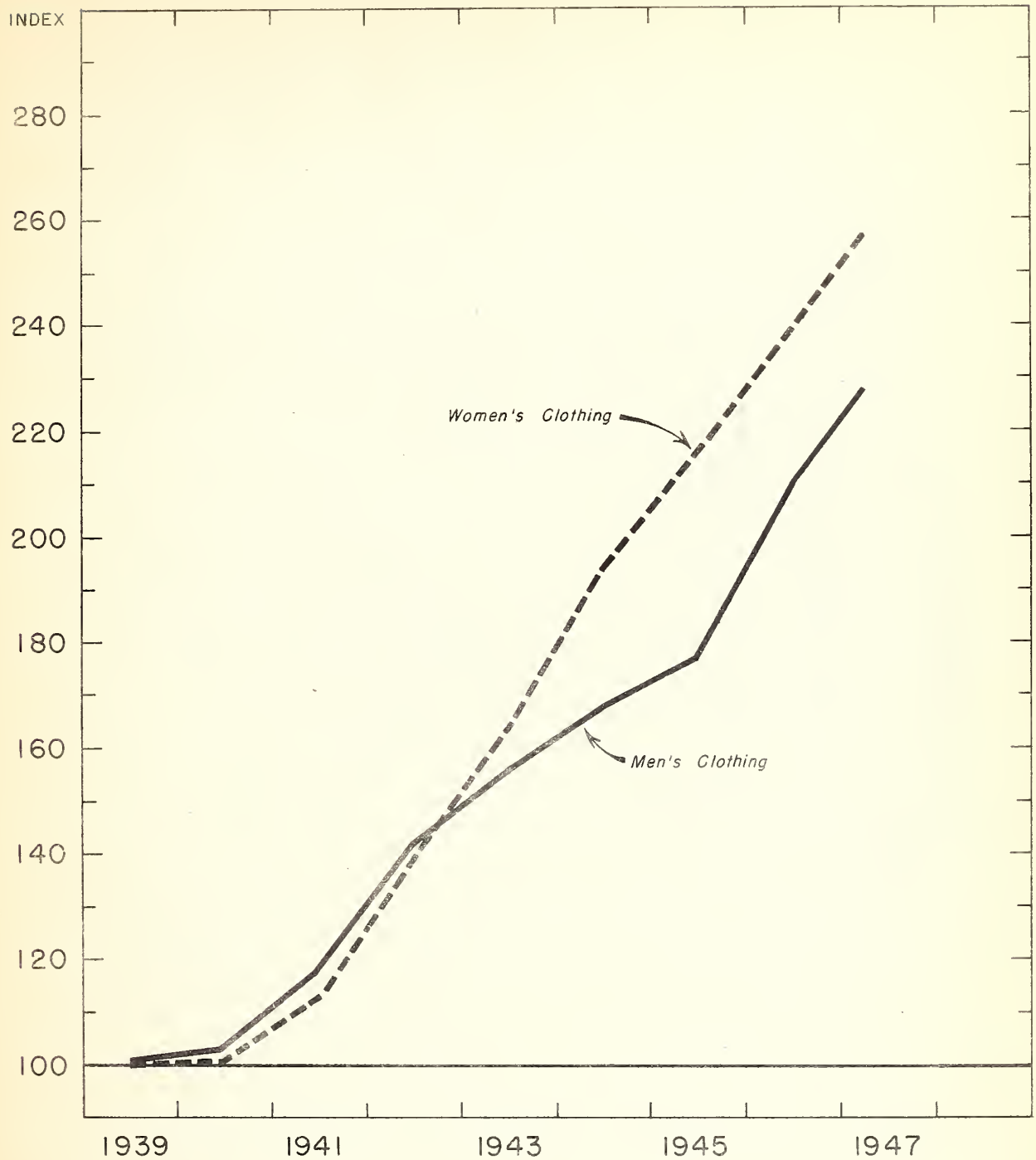
During the first half of 1947 the prices paid by farmers for women's clothing were two and one-half times as great as in June 1939; for men's clothing they were about two and one-fourth times as great.

Prices paid by farmers for women's clothing rose faster during the war years than prices paid for men's clothing. Since the end of the war, however, prices paid by farmers for men's clothing have been increasing at a faster rate than those for women's clothing.

Increases in prices paid by farmers are due to the higher general price level, the record-breaking demand for clothing of all types as evidenced by record farm and nonfarm income, and the reduction in output of low-cost lines of clothing as manufacturers turned their productive efforts to the more profitable articles.

Differences in rate of increase between the prices paid for men's and women's clothing between 1942 and 1945 were due in part to differences in the effectiveness of price control. On the whole, prices of women's clothing were not as easy to control as those for men's clothing because of the greater style factor and because there was less information about costs for the women's ready-to-wear clothing industry than for the industries manufacturing men's apparel.

INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR MEN'S AND
WOMEN'S CLOTHING, 1939-JUNE 1947 (JUNE 1939 = 100)



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8704-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

In this chart are shown the relative change in expenditures for house furnishings and equipment by account-keeping families. The general pattern is the same in all three States. In addition it is similar to the pattern for the entire United States, data for which have not been shown. There is little doubt that many families are waiting only for increased supplies to make long delayed purchases.

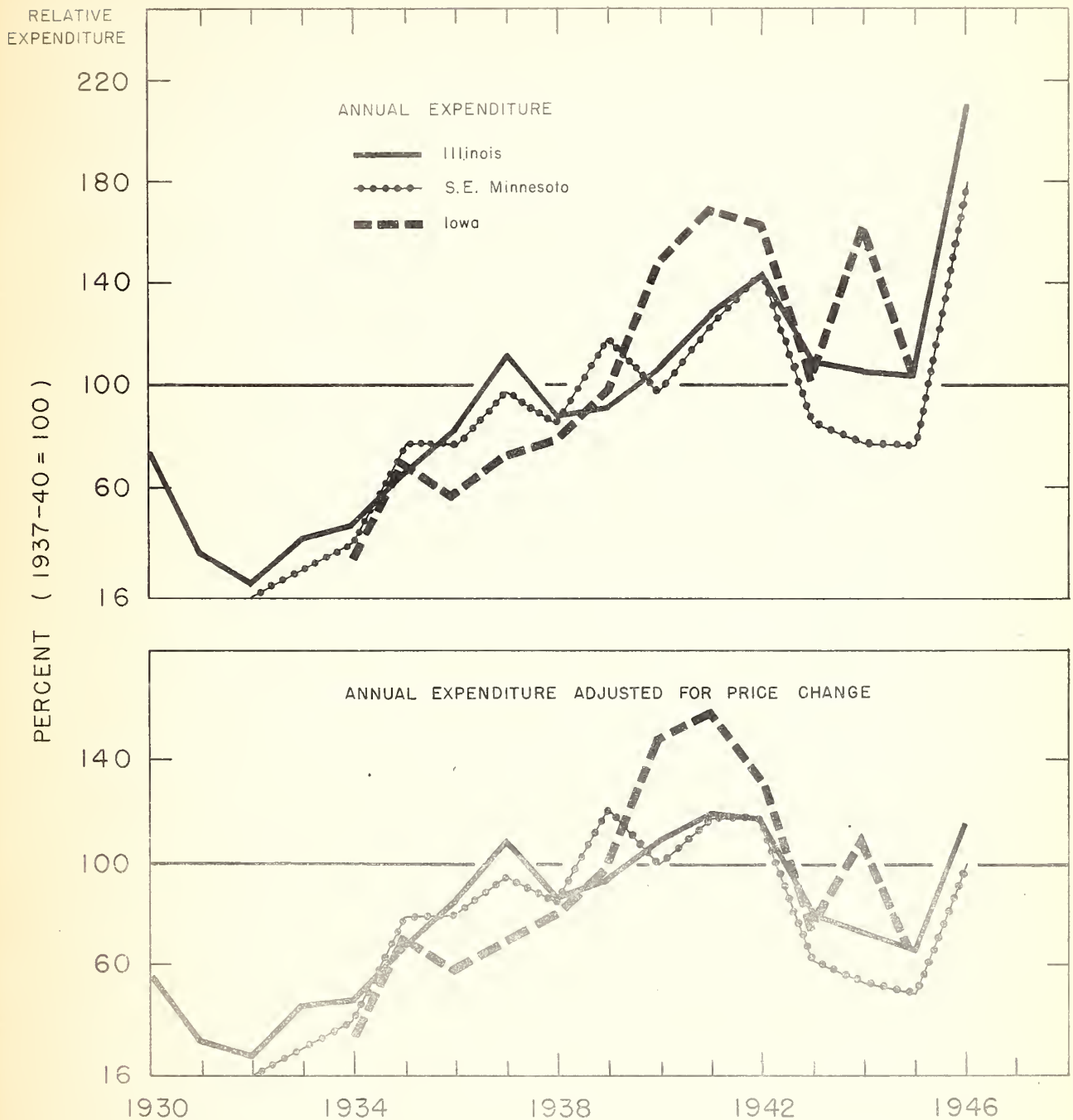
Annual spending for house furnishings and equipment by account-keeping
farm families in three States, 1930-46

Year	Expenditure			Relative expenditure, 1937-40 = 100					
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Iowa
				Unadjusted			Adjusted for price change		
1930 .	\$83	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	74	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	56	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1931 .	38	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	34	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	30	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1932 .	26	\$16	<u>1/</u>	23	16	<u>1/</u>	24	17	<u>1/</u>
1933 .	45	24	<u>1/</u>	40	24	<u>1/</u>	44	26	<u>1/</u>
1934 .	51	38	\$47	45	38	32	46	39	32
1935 .	75	76	103	66	77	70	67	78	70
1936 .	94	76	84	83	77	57	85	79	58
1937 .	126	97	107	112	98	73	108	94	70
1938 .	99	84	118	88	85	80	87	85	80
1939 .	104	118	144	92	119	98	95	122	99
1940 .	122	97	220	108	98	149	109	99	150
1941 .	145	123	251	129	124	170	120	117	160
1942 .	164	143	241	145	144	164	119	118	133
1943 .	124	85	150	110	86	102	80	62	74
1944 .	121	77	237	107	78	161	73	53	109
1945 .	118	76	153	105	77	104	66	49	65
1946 .	237	178	<u>1/</u>	210	180	<u>1/</u>	116	100	<u>1/</u>

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, S.E. Minnesota, and Iowa.

ANNUAL SPENDING FOR HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT
BY ACCOUNT-KEEPING FARM FAMILIES IN THREE STATES, 1930-46
(1937 - 40 = 100)



U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8705-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: ANNUAL SUMMARIES OF FARM AND FAMILY ACCOUNTS SUBMITTED TO STATE COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS, S.E. MINNESOTA, AND IOWA.

In 1945 farm operator families in the North Central States spent an average of \$79 for house furnishings and equipment while those in the Southern States spent \$58. Compared to 1941 expenditures an increase of 25 percent occurred for southern farm operator families; but for those in the North Central States the average expenses were the same in 1941 as in 1945. The low increase in the South and no increase in the North Central region of expenditures for these items was due to lack of supplies.

Limited market supplies restricted sharply the purchase of mechanical refrigerators, gas cook stoves, washing machines and electric irons. Purchases of other household items such as linoleum, living room and bedroom suites were affected only moderately. As a result, average expenditures for furniture and floor coverings were greater than those for kitchen equipment in both regions. This was a reversal of previous spending patterns of farm families. Expenditures for household linens and textiles, cleaning equipment, laundry equipment and glassware, china and silverware, came next in order of importance in both regions. For each type of home furnishings and equipment the average amount spent was greater in the North Central States than in the Southern States.

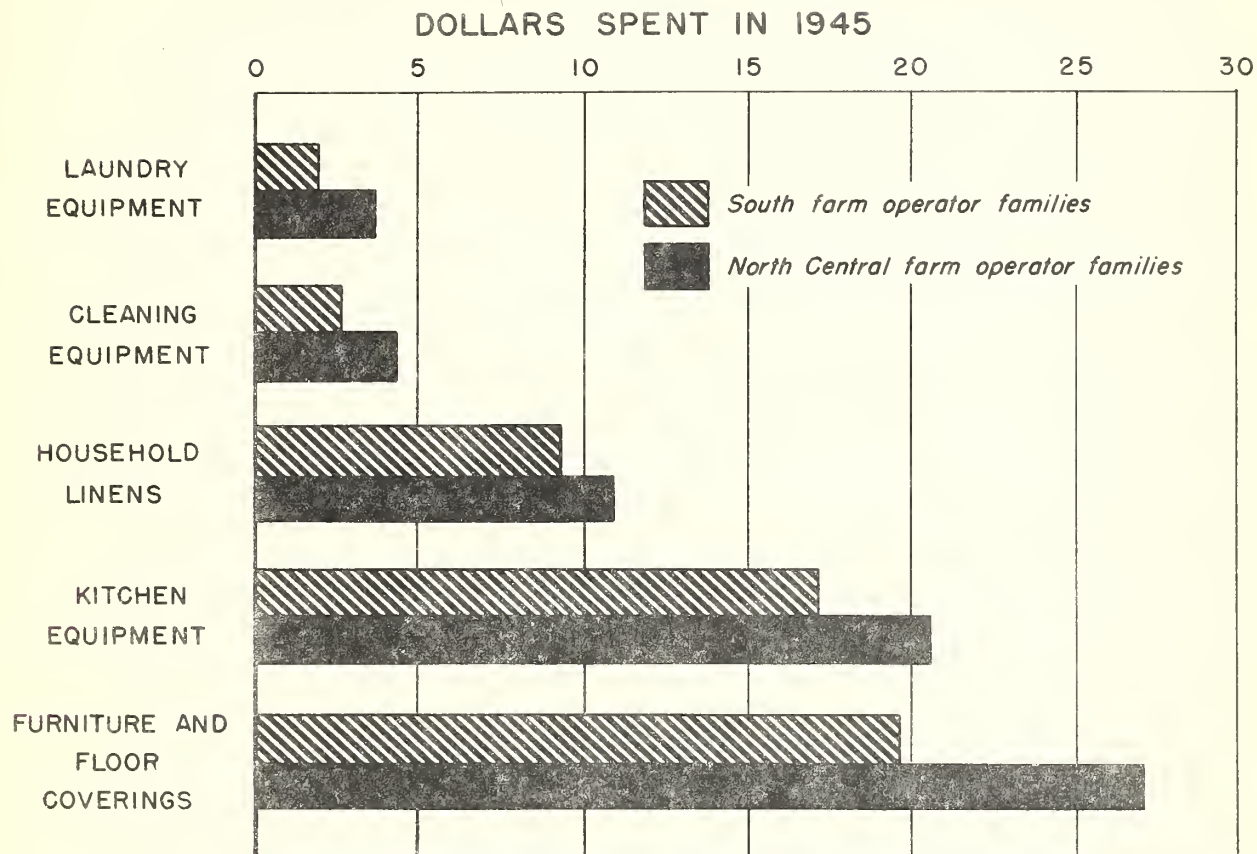
Average money expenditure for major types of home furnishings and equipment, North Central and Southern farm operator families, 1945

Major type	North Central	South
All types	\$79	\$58
Furniture and floor coverings	27	20
Kitchen equipment	21	17
Household linens and textiles	11	9
Cleaning equipment	4	3
Laundry equipment	4	2
Glassware, china, silverware	2	2
Miscellaneous ^{1/}	10	5

^{1/} Includes mainly electric light bulbs, heating stoves, lamps, clocks and household tools.

Source: Survey of Farm Family Living Expenses, 1945

AVERAGE EXPENSE FOR MAJOR TYPES OF HOME FURNISHINGS
AND EQUIPMENT, NORTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN
FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES, 1945



Relatively more farm operators in the North Central and Southern States made repairs or improvements ^{1/} on their dwellings (apart from new homes built) in 1945 than in 1941. In addition their average expenditures were higher in 1945--a year of acute shortage of building materials, supplies and labor. The 1945 expenditures more than offset the rise in prices indicating more extensive repairs and improvements in 1945 than in 1941.

In both years the proportion of families making repairs or improvements was higher in the North Central States than in the South; and so were average expenditures for all families. However, these expenditures increased by a greater proportion in the South than in the North Central region.

In 1945 painting topped the list of repairs, accounting for nearly two out of every three repairs made by farm operators in the North Central Region and 40 percent of those made by farm operators in the South. Repairs to roofing and walls and foundations were next in order of importance.

In 1945 additions of rooms and porches accounted for one-third of the improvements made by southern farm operators. Kitchen modernization, plumbing installation and electric wiring were next in order of importance. In the North Central States plumbing installation accounted for almost one quarter of the improvements made. Next came additions of rooms and porches and then kitchen modernization, electric wiring and weatherproofing.

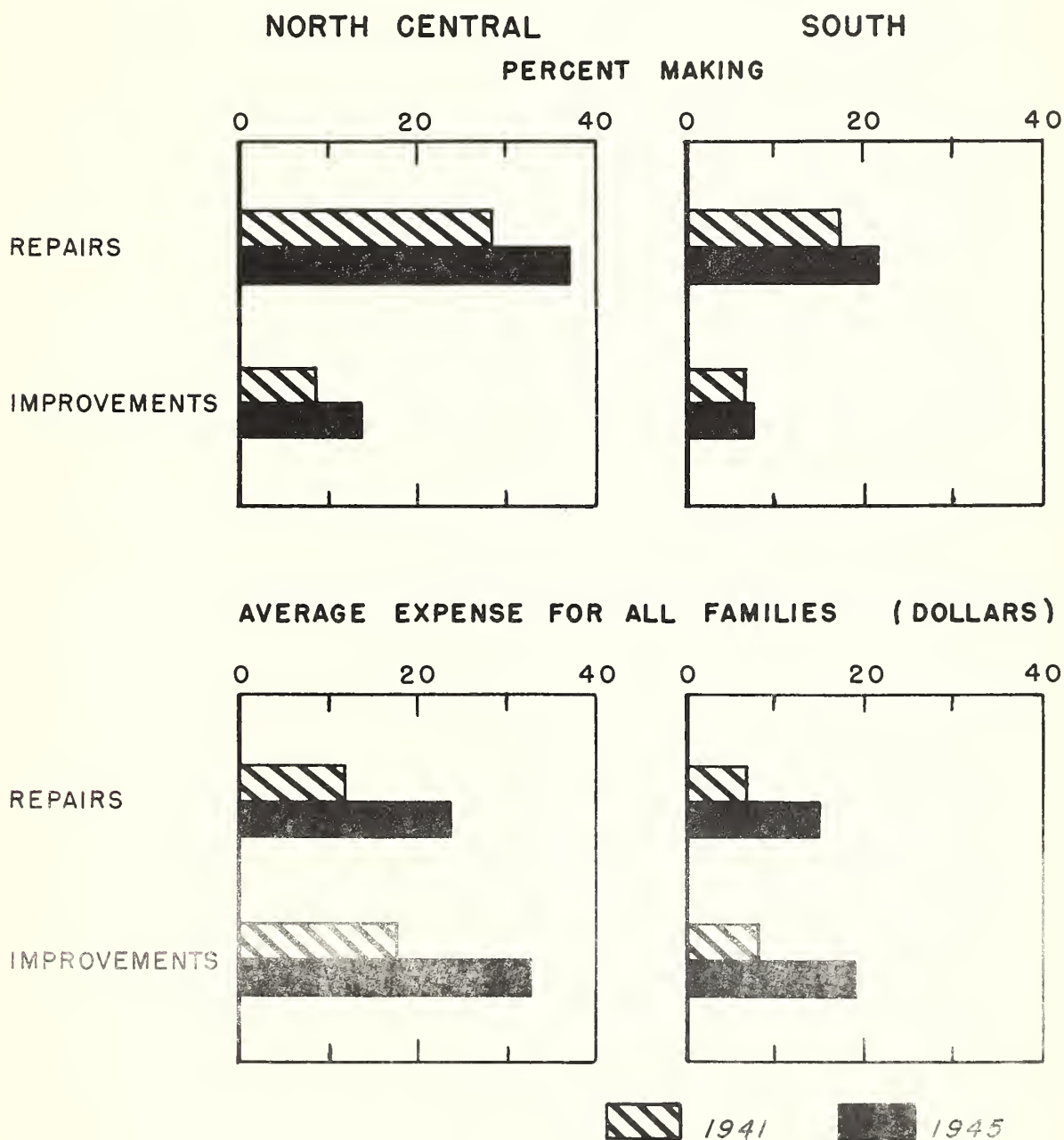
^{1/} Any housing expense for the purpose of restoring the house to good condition is called a repair; while expenses incurred to add something to the dwelling not there before is called an improvement.

Repairs and improvements made by farm operators in the
North Central and Southern States, 1941 and 1945

Region and year	Percent making		Average expense for those making		Average expense for all families	
	Repairs	Improvements	Repairs	Improvements	Repairs	Improvements
North Central						
1941.....	28.6	9.0	\$42	\$204	\$12	\$18
1945.....	36.9	14.0	66	237	24	33
South						
1941.....	17.5	6.8	38	112	7	8
1945.....	21.6	7.5	68	255	15	19

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics--Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime, 1941 and Survey of Farm Family Living Expenses, 1945.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY FARM OPERATORS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES, 1941 AND 1945



From 1941 to 1945 there was an increase in the proportion of farm owners and tenants (excluding sharecroppers) making repairs to their dwellings such as to plumbing and heating systems and walls and foundations and putting on a new roof and fresh paint. By far the largest increase occurred among tenants in the North Central States—from 18 to 31 percent. A slight increase occurred for southern tenants. For owner-operators the increase in the percentage making repairs was almost the same in both regions.

Among owners and tenants alike an increase occurred from 1941 to 1945 in the average expenditure of those making repairs. This was due partly to the higher prices of building materials and also to the fact that more extensive repairs were made in 1945 than in 1941. In both regions as would be expected, average expenditures by owners was greater than those of tenants.

In both years the amounts spent by owners making repairs was about the same in the two regions. In 1945 the average expenditure by tenants making repairs was also alike in the two regions. On the other hand in 1941 tenants in the North Central region who made repairs spent much more than those in the South.

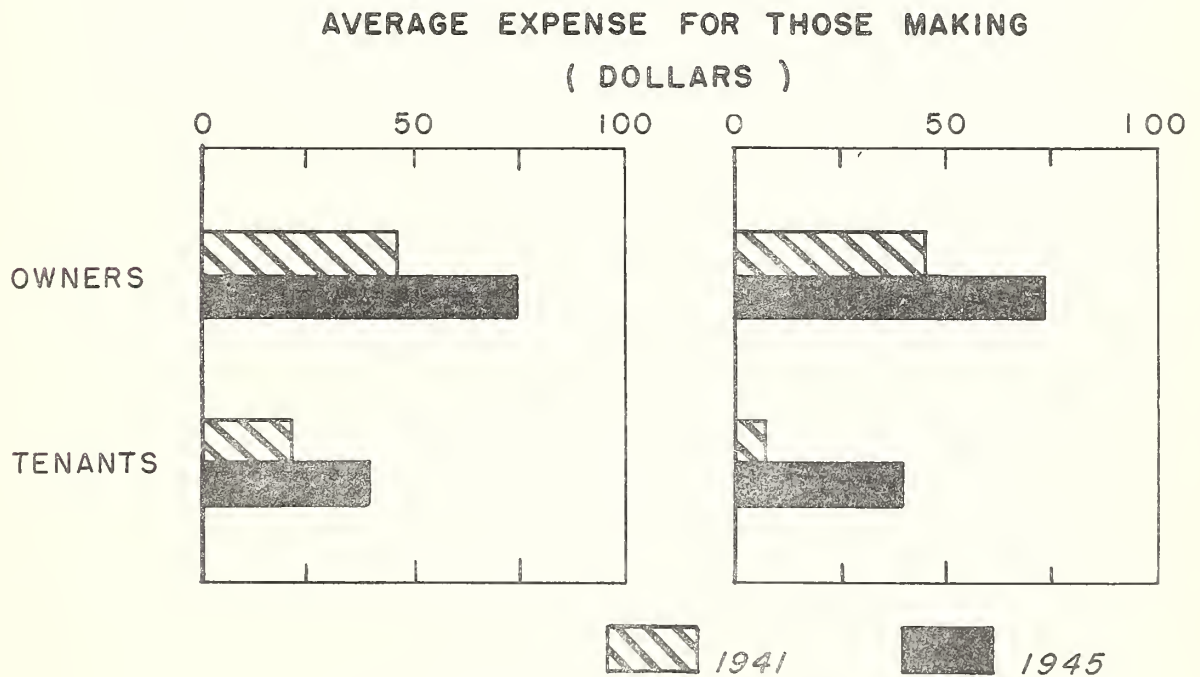
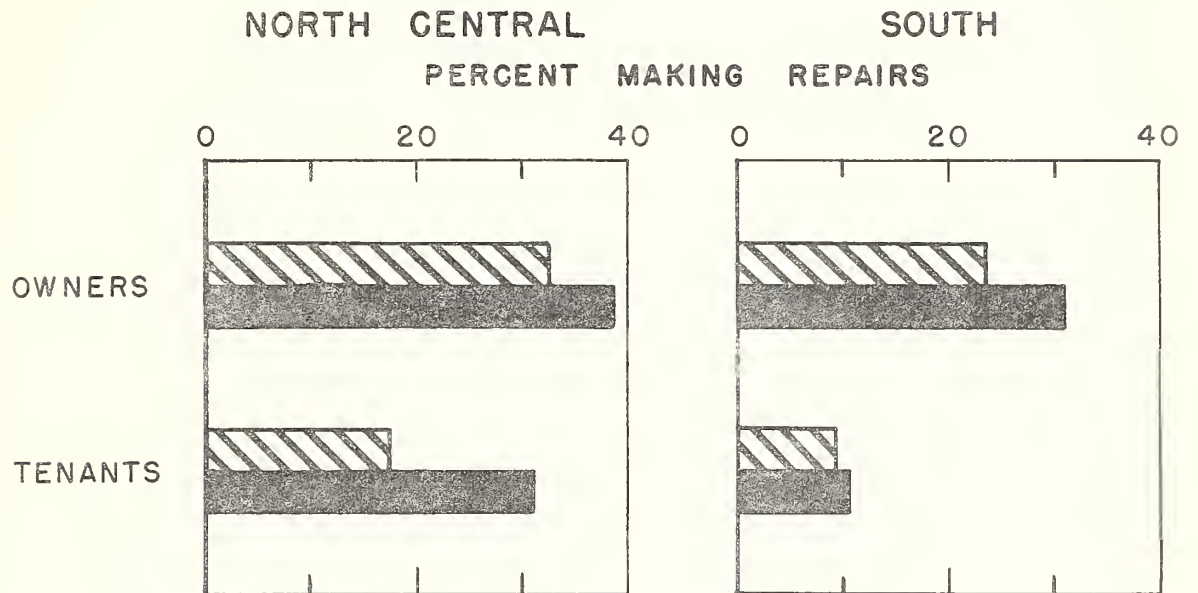
Repairs made by owners and tenants exclusive of sharecroppers,
North Central and southern farm operator families,
1941 and 1945 ^{1/}

Region and Tenure	Percent making repairs		Average expenses for those making	
	1941	1945	1941	1945
North Central				
Owners	32.8	39.3	\$46	\$74
Tenants ...	17.6	31.4	22	42
South				
Owners	23.5	30.6	45	71
Tenants ...	9.2	10.2	7	40

^{1/} For owner operators the data include all repairs made on their own dwellings. For tenant operators only those repairs for which they themselves paid are included.

Source: Survey of Farm Family Living Expenses, 1945 and Study of Rural Saving and Spending in Wartime, 1941.

REPAIRS MADE BY OWNERS AND TENANTS EXCLUSIVE
OF SHARECROPPERS, NORTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN
FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES, 1941 AND 1945



By 1945 the majority of farm operator families in the North Atlantic and Pacific regions had acquired essential household equipment such as kitchen sink with drain, mechanical refrigerator and power-driven washing machine. With the exception of mechanical refrigeration, this was also true of farm operator families in the Mountain and North Central States. Although only one-fifth or less of southern farm operator families had these facilities in 1945, a notable advance had been made since 1940 when, for example, less than 10 percent of all southern farm families had mechanical refrigerators. The South's progress in this respect compared favorably with that of the nation's. The proportion of all farm families in the United States having mechanical refrigerators about doubled between 1940 and 1945.

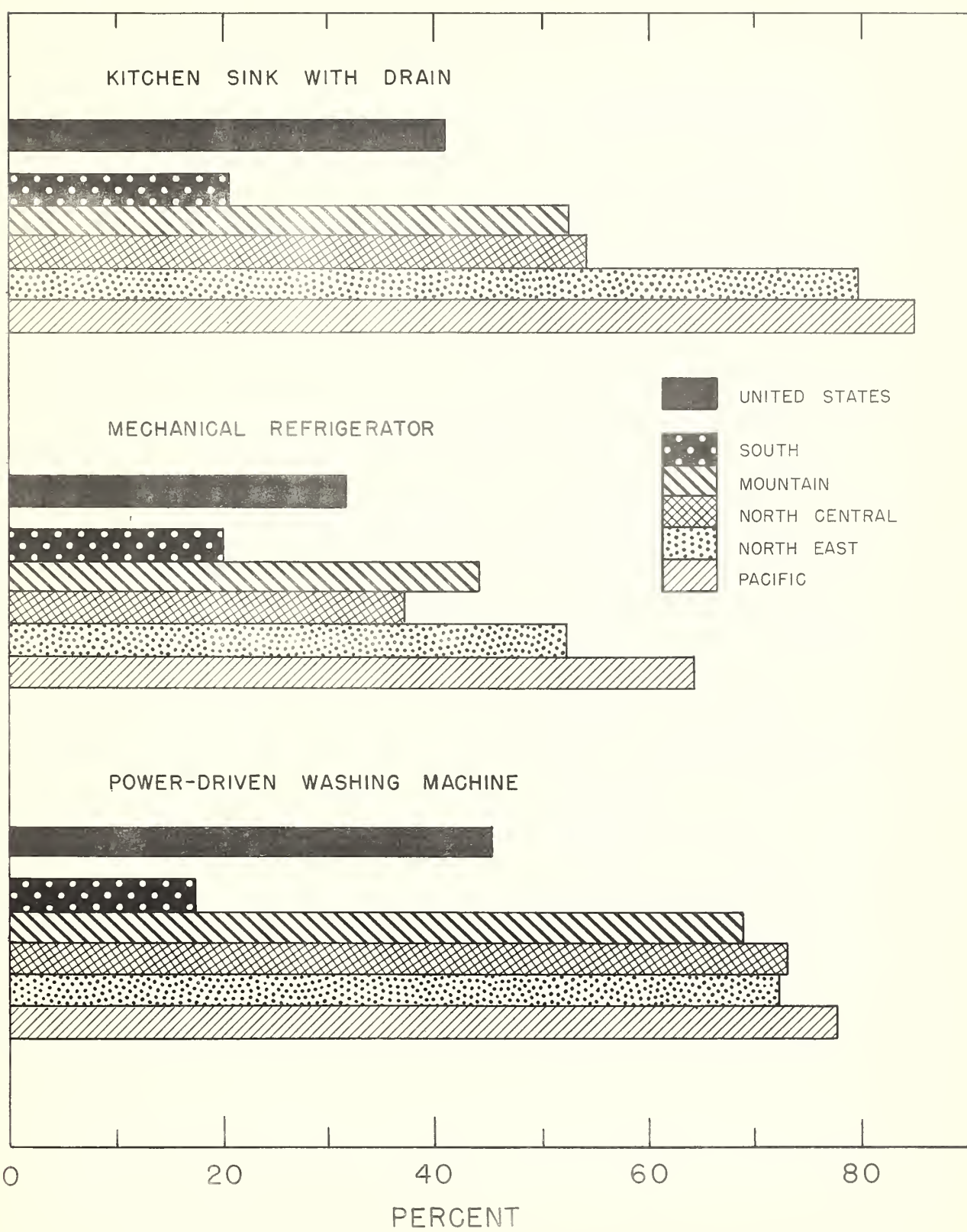
Power driven washing machines are relatively important to farm families in the Mountain and North Central regions. In these regions in 1945 for every 100 farm operator families having kitchen sink with drain about 130 farm operator families had power driven washing machines. In the North Atlantic and Pacific regions for every 100 farm families having kitchen sink with drain about 90 had power driven washing machines. More families in these highly urbanized regions may be "sending out" laundry. For every 100 farm operator families in the South having kitchen sink with drain, only 84 had power driven washing machines. The relative abundance of domestic help in the South may be a factor in this difference.

Facilities of farm operators, by region-1945

Region	Percentage having			Number of families having power washing machines for every 100 having a kitchen sink with drain
	Kitchen sink with drain	Mechanical refrigeration	Power driven washing machine	
United States..	41.6	31.8	45.8	110
North Atlantic.	79.7	52.4	72.4	91
North Central..	54.7	37.4	73.0	133
South	20.9	20.4	17.6	84
Mountain	52.9	44.3	69.0	130
Pacific	85.0	64.4	77.7	91

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1945.

PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATORS HAVING SPECIFIED HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES, BY REGION, 1945



Average expenditures of farm operator families for medical care in the
North Central and Southern States, 1941 and 1945

Item	North Central		South	
	1941	1945	1941	1945
All medical care.....	\$64	\$101	\$41	\$70
Physicians' services.....	25	46	14	36
Hospital care.....	9	17	5	10
Dental care.....	10	15	5	8
Drugs and medical supplies.....	8	9	10	14
Eye tests and glasses.....	6	6	4	4
Other practitioners' services.....	1	3	1	1
All other.....	5	5	1	3

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Farm operator families in both the North Central States and the South increased their expenditures for medical care from 1941 to 1945 by an amount greater than the rise in prices as measured by the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They thus had an increase in the volume of care received. Northern families spent more than southern families in both years.

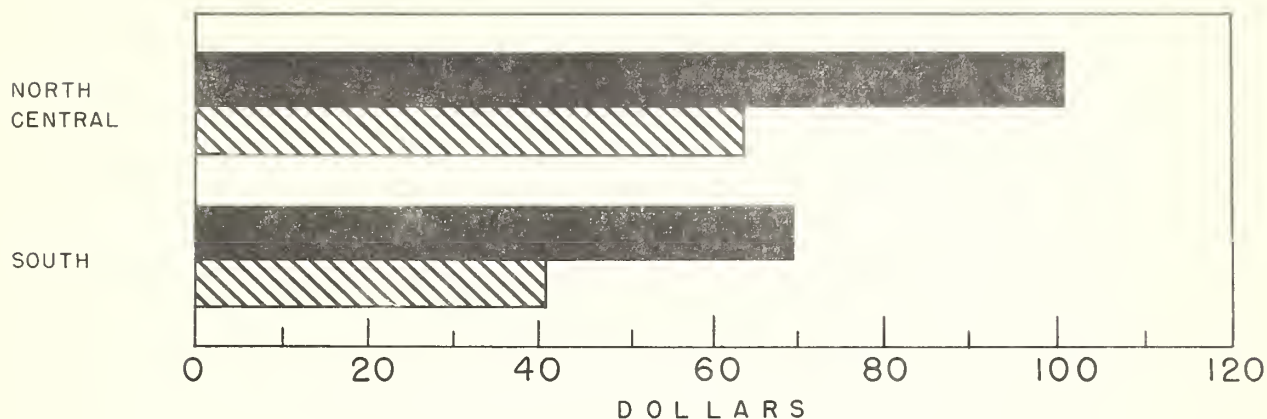
In both regions expenditures for physicians' services took a larger proportion of the total in 1945 than in 1941. The proportion spent for hospital care also increased in both regions. Expenditures for eye tests and glasses, for dental care and for drugs and medical supplies were less important in the total although there was no decrease in the dollar expenditure for them.

Between 1941 and 1945, the South increased its expenditures proportionally more than did the North. In 1945 southern families were spending 71 percent more than in 1941, while northern families spent 58 percent more.

Patterns of spending differed somewhat between the North and South. Physicians' services were the most important single item in both regions but in the South it took a slightly smaller proportion of the whole--in 1945, 43 percent as compared to 46 percent in the North. In the South drugs and medical supplies rated second; in the North more was spent for dental care and hospital care than for drugs and medical supplies.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURES OF FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES FOR MEDICAL CARE IN THE NORTH CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN STATES, 1941 AND 1945

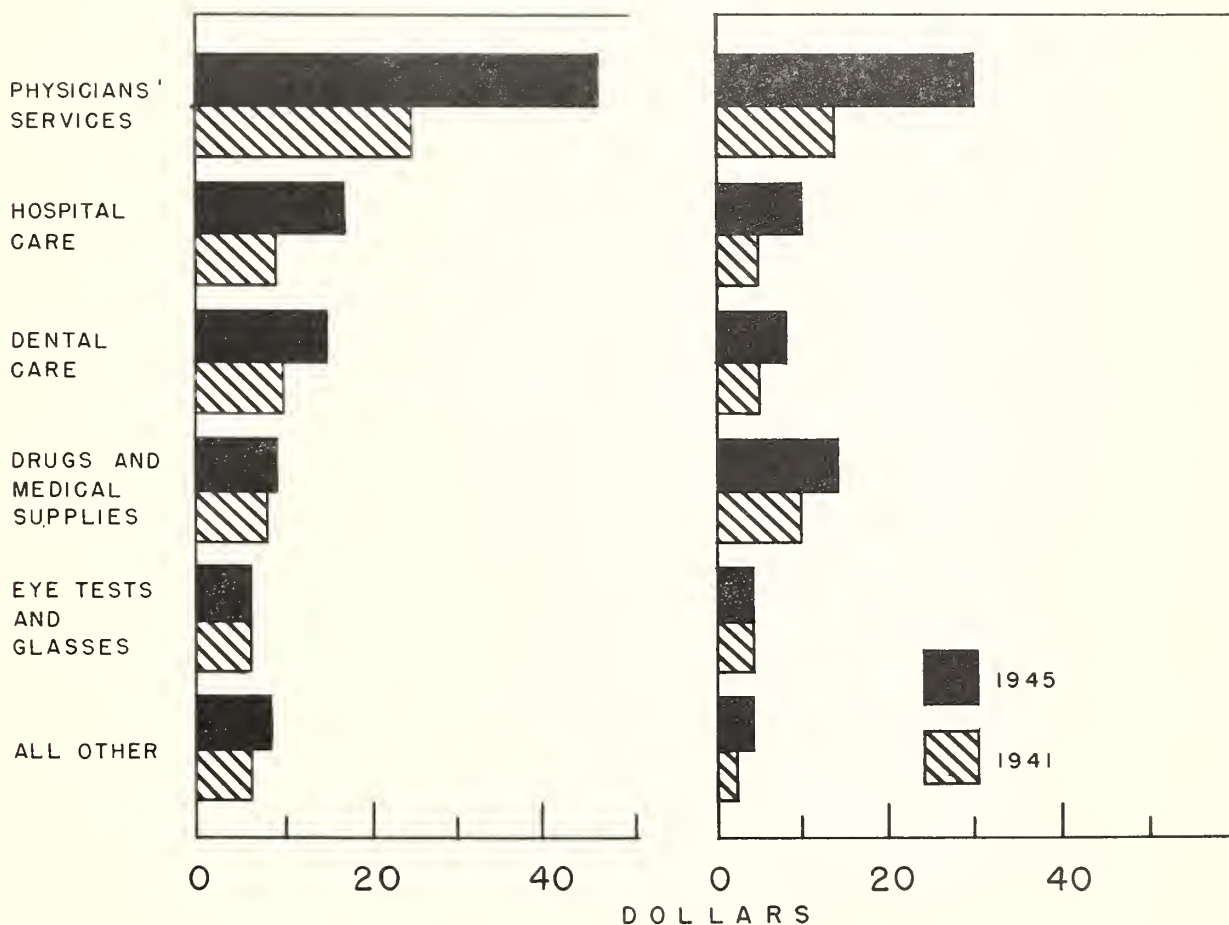
ALL MEDICAL CARE



TYPES OF MEDICAL CARE

NORTH CENTRAL

SOUTH



Accident rate is high among farm people. This fact has been known for a long time. The data presented here from a sample survey of 15,000 farms throw light on the types of accidents that occur.

Farm work accounts for more than half of the accidents. Housework is important but even so recreation comes ahead of it.

More than three quarters of the accidents to farm people involve males. The majority of the accidents from housework relate to females, even so females have just about as many accidents relating to farm work as to housework. Their accident rate in recreation is much less than that of males.

The nature of the accidents differ among men and women. Machines rate high as a cause of accidents to men in contrast with women; and falls and burns rate high for women in contrast with men.

Percentage of accidents involving persons living or working
on farms by type of activity and sex of injured

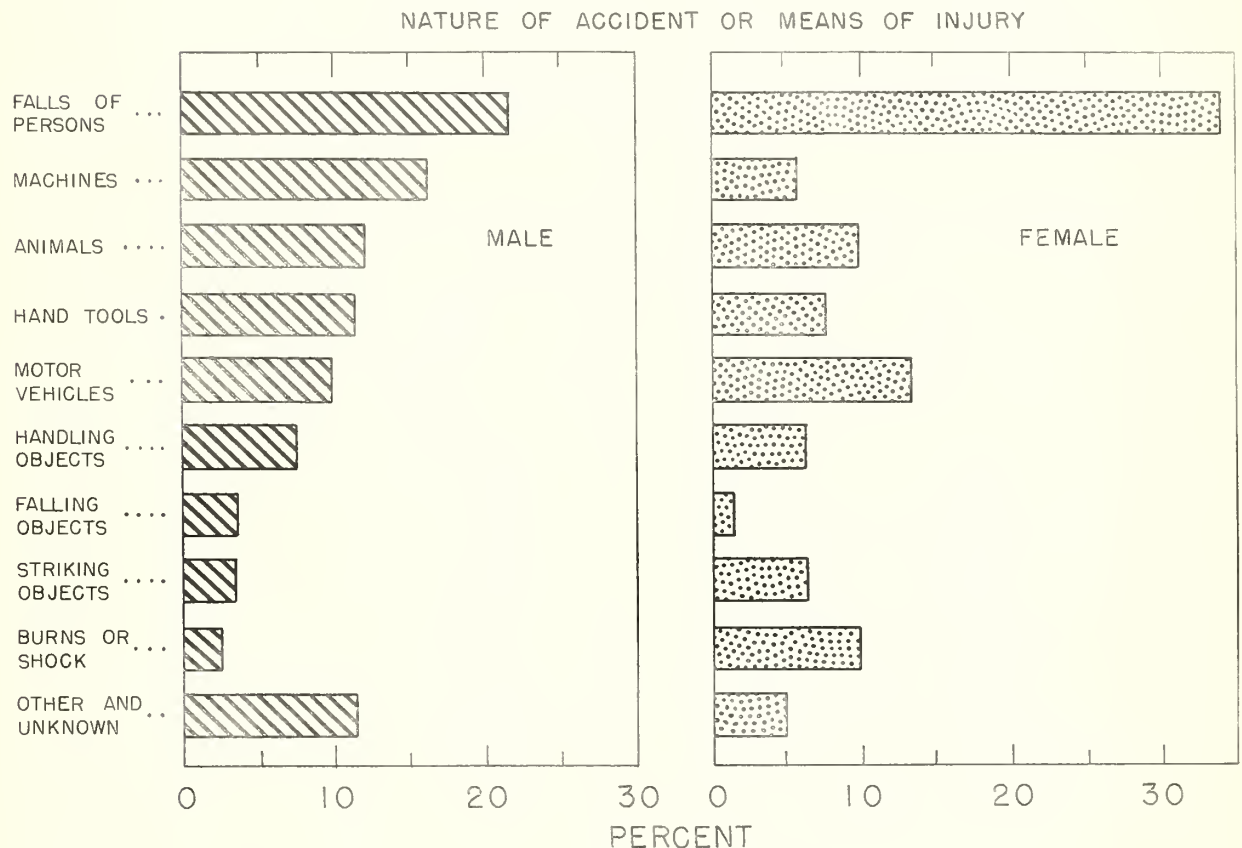
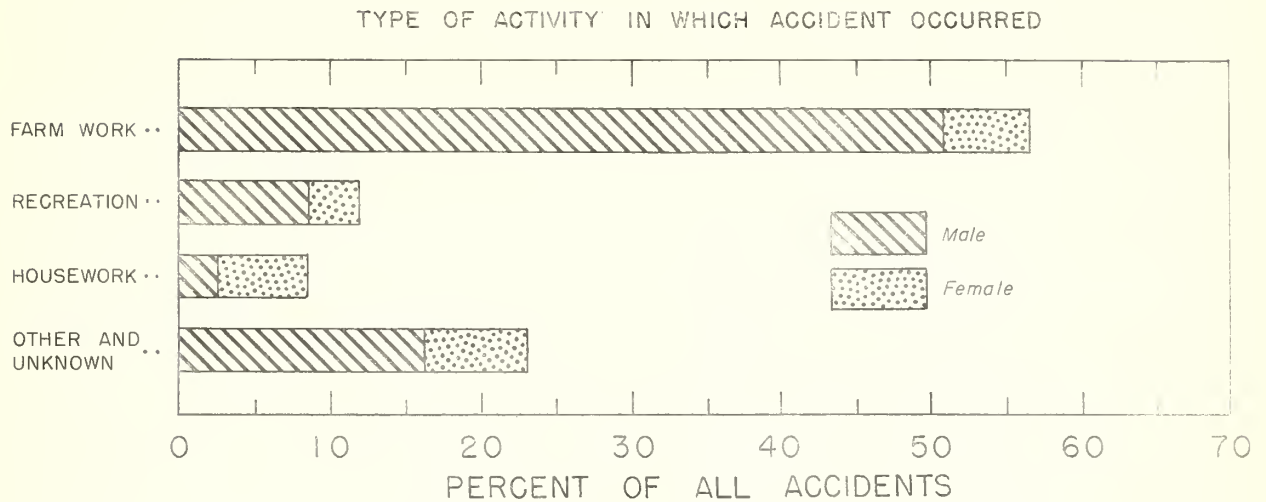
Type of activity	Total number of accidents	Percent of total by type of activity
	Percent	Female
Farm work	57	6
Recreation	12	3
Housework	8	6
All other and unknown ..	23	7
All accidents	100	22

Percentage of total accidents on farms by nature of
accident or means of injury

Nature of accident or means of injury	Male	Female
	Percent	Percent
Falls of person	22	34
Machines	16	6
Animals	12	10
Hand tools	11	8
Motor vehicles	10	14
Handling objects	8	6
Falling objects	4	1
Stepping on or striking against objects	3	6
Burns or shocks	2	10
Others and unknown	12	5
All accidents	100	100

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

ACCIDENTS INVOLVING PERSONS LIVING OR WORKING ON FARMS, BY SEX OF PERSON INJURED OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1946



This chart shows that lack of health facilities is a problem in rural communities. When counties are grouped according to the percent of the population living on farms, the number of doctors per 100,000 persons is three-and-a-half times as great in the most urban counties as it is in those with three-fourths of the population living on farms. In the North the most rural counties have only about one-fifth as many doctors per 100,000 persons as the most urban counties.

There is considerable variation among the regions. The South has the lowest concentration of physicians. The number of physicians available in the most rural counties in the North is less than in communities of the same degree of urbanization in any of the other regions. It will be remembered from Chart A-1 that people living on farms in the North Atlantic States constitute a much smaller proportion of the population than in any other part of the country.

The situation with respect to dentists is much the same as for doctors, except that the rural communities are at an even greater disadvantage compared with the urban. There is again wide variation in and among regions, with the South much worse off than the others in number of dentists than in number of doctors.

This chart is based upon data obtained for a sample of 372 counties. It was assumed that doctors and dentists located in a county were equally available to both farm and nonfarm people. Actually, almost all doctors and dentists are located in villages and cities and are more readily available to the nonfarm population. On the other hand, no allowance has been made for the fact that people may consult doctors or dentists located outside their own county.

Doctors and dentists per 100,000 persons in counties classified by percent of population living on farms, by regions, 1942

Doctors (Number per 100,000 persons in total U.S. = 100)

County population group	Regions			
	Total U.S.	North	West	South
	Percent of national average			
All counties	100	116	108	77
Under 25 percent rural farm.	125	132	127	123
25-49 percent rural farm ...	69	76	69	61
50-74 percent rural farm ...	50	53	43	46
75-100 percent rural farm ..	36	26	<u>1/</u>	34

Dentists (Number per 100,000 persons in total U.S. = 100)

All counties	100	125	121	53
Under 25 percent rural farm.	125	139	142	81
25-49 percent rural farm ...	77	91	81	51
50-74 percent rural farm ...	47	74	39	30
75-100 percent rural farm ..	23	46	<u>1/</u>	19

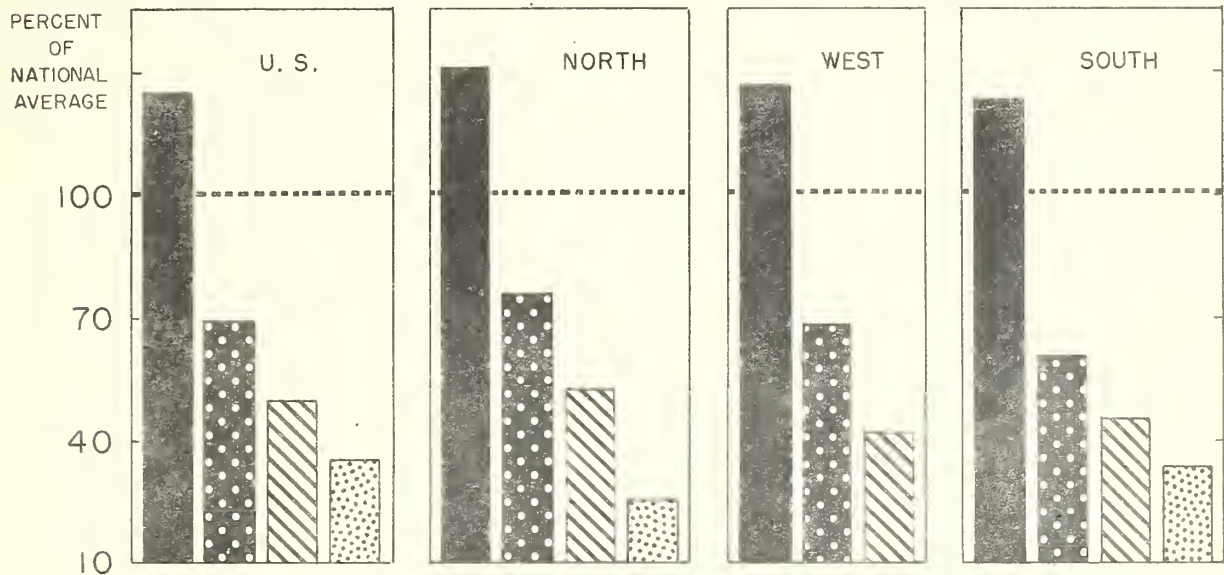
1/ No western county with 75 percent or more rural farm population sampled. There is only one county in the West with this proportion of rural farm population.

Source: Computed by Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Medical Directory, 1942, American Medical Association and Distribution of Dentists in the United States, American Dental Association.

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS PER 100,000 PERSONS IN COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING ON FARMS, BY REGION, 1942

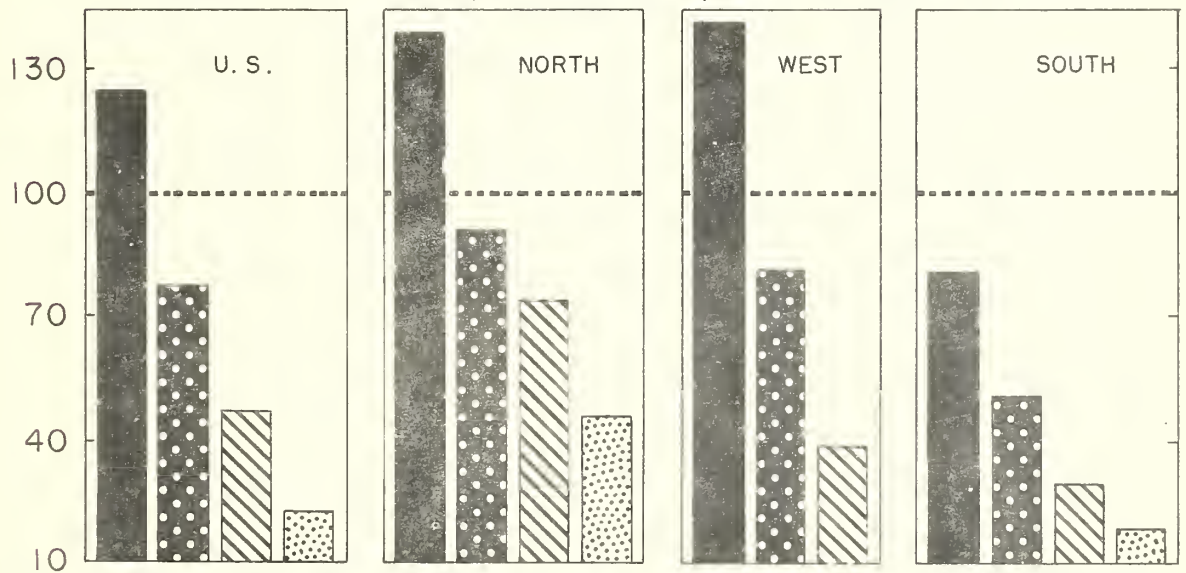
DOCTORS

(Number of doctors per 100,000 persons in total U.S. = 100)



DENTISTS

(Number of dentists per 100,000 persons in total U.S. = 100)



County population -
Percent rural farm

■ UNDER 25%

▣ 25-49%

▨ 50-75%

▤ 75-100%

U. S. DEPT. AGR.

NEG. 8709-D

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

SOURCE: COMPUTED BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS FROM AMERICAN MEDICAL DIRECTORY, 1942, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DENTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES, AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The increase in the percent of births occurring in hospitals, and the percent of births attended by physicians have been among the more important factors resulting in the decline of maternal and infant deaths in this country during recent years. Data as to the first of these are shown here.

Several important facts are presented: (1) In both rural and urban communities, a marked increase occurred from 1941 to 1945 in the percentage of births that occurred in hospitals. The emergency maternity and infant care program, which provided medical care for wives of servicemen, was partly responsible for this rise. (2) The more urbanized the region, the higher the percentage of the births in rural communities that occurred in hospitals. (3) The difference between the urban and rural communities is most striking in the South. Some data not shown in the chart are of interest here. In 1944, in the South, 64 percent of white births occurred in hospitals, compared with only 23 percent of the nonwhite. Fifty-two percent of the nonwhite births were not attended by a physician.

The sharp rise in the proportion of rural births in hospitals in the North Central States may be a very important factor in the rise in account-keeping farm families' expenditures for medical care in that region as shown in chart D-5.

Proportion of births in hospitals, urban and rural, by region, 1941-45

Region	Urban					Rural				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Percent of live births					Percent of live births				
North Atlantic.....	90	91	93	94	96	32	69	74	79	83
New England.....	90	92	94	95	97	43	78	83	87	89
Middle Atlantic.....	90	91	92	94	95	29	66	71	76	80
South.....	70	69	73	77	79	7	25	31	37	42
South Atlantic.....	72	71	75	78	81	8	28	34	40	44
East South Central..	64	62	66	70	73	3	14	20	25	30
West South Central..	71	70	74	78	80	9	33	39	46	51
Middle West.....	85	86	90	92	94	20	58	66	74	79
East North Central..	85	87	90	92	94	17	60	68	75	80
West North Central..	86	86	89	92	94	24	55	64	72	77
Far West.....	90	92	94	95	96	56	78	83	85	88
Mountain.....	82	83	87	90	91	40	64	70	75	78
Pacific.....	94	94	96	97	97	73	88	91	93	94
United States total...	83	84	87	89	91	17	45	51	57	61

Source: Bureau of the Census and National Office of Vital Statistics.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS IN HOSPITALS, URBAN AND RURAL, BY REGION, 1941-45

